HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COMPASS OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28487 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell	24th July
R.I. PESHAWUR	3327	600	W. A. Whaler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
R.I. PERIM	3003	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell	21st "
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	3299	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
R.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Oct.
R.I. MALWA	2970	600	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell	17th "
R.I. ROHILLA	3397	700		24th "
† ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne	31st "

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th July.
ROHILLA	3397	700		13th Aug.
SURAT	3141	600	R. J. Sideman	27th "
BOKHARA	2955	530	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3357	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 600, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	29th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Dep. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 8th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,900	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
July 13, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. Young	3837	21st July.
ASIA	J. Laird	3509	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 14th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. ALMORA are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving port, after which no claim will be admitted.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1891. Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all disobarges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on the 19th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on the 22nd July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bureh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Baillie's Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

DURING MR. CHARLES TAYLOR'S ABSENCE on LEAVE Mr. F. S. FAIRFIELD will act as SUPERINTENDENT, and is AUTHORIZED to receive all MONEYS DUE to the Press, and SIGN RECEIPTS for the same.
J. A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., LD

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 20th July, 1891, at 3 P.M., to be followed by the Adjourned Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting, to transact the business already notified to them on the 1st instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th July, 1891, to 20th July, 1891, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. R. KAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th July, 1891.

NOTICE.
In the matter of the Estate of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, who died at "Byramjee Hall," at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, on the 13th day of September, 1890, and probate of whose last will and testament (with a Codicil thereto, was granted on the 4th day of March, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay, to his Executors, RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, RUSTOMJEE JAMASJEE ASHBURNER and PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at No. 39, Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 9th day of August, 1891, at the expiration of which time they will hand over the residue of the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 9th Day of July 1891.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE. NEILGHERRIES, INDIA.

TWO Adjoining ESTATES, "NORTHENHAY" (250 acres) and LEIGHWOOD (350 acres) on Northern Slopes of Neilgherries, 15 miles from Ootacamund, elevation 3,000 ft., rainfall 40 inches. Both Estates irrigated, and abundant supply of manure from Mysore road close by. Heavy forest land, soil excellent, abundant supply of labour from Mysore; proposed extension of Mysore Railway to Goodaloor, 3 miles distant. Both Estates have pucka buildings, store, pulping house, Cooly Lines, and Cattle Sheds. Only one Bungalow, belonging to Northenhay for Superintendent, built on heights above out of fever range; both Estates have been managed by one Superintendent, good site for Bungalow for "Leighwood" if required.
"Northenhay" consists of 70 acres coffee, 10 to 30 years old, average crop last ten years 22 tons. Also 15 acres young coffee, planted last year under shade, proposed to extend yearly; 230 head of cattle, turbine 20 horse power, capable of driving bone crusher and Saw Mill, besides working pulper.
"Leighwood" consists of 60 to 70 acres coffee, 7 to 27 years old, average crop last 10 years 17 tons. Also 70 acres young coffee under shade, planted in 1888 and, 1889 and about 200 acres more good land suitable for tea, which grows well in Ouchterlony Valley, 10 miles distant, and about same elevation; herd of about 200 cattle, water wheel for working pulper.
Apply for Particulars to
A. N. GROVES, Mullanoor,
Coonoor, Nilgiris.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST

INVITE TENDERS, accompanied by drawings and specification which may form the basis of a contract for a Steam Tug suited for towing and inspection purposes.
The following particulars are suggested:—
Length 120, broadth 24, depth 12 feet, draught not more than 9 feet. Tonnage about 220. Minimum speed 10 knots. Indicated H. P. not less than 500. Twin screws. Hull steel or iron, the latter preferred. Teak dock. Class 100 A 1 Lloyd's.
Engines, one pair of compound surface condensing with 2 pairs cylinders with Boilers for 100 lbs. pressure with roomy furnaces for coal or wood, or as an alternative treble expansion engines with 150 lbs. pressure.
To be thoroughly seaworthy and to be delivered in Karachi Harbour ready for work.
Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman, and delivered at the Board's Office, Karachi, not later than noon of Thursday, the 15th October next.
For further information apply to the Secretary to the Trust, Karachi.
D. MORRIS, M. Inst. C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Port Engineer's Office, Manora, Karachi, 10th July, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
હેપ્તુલા શેઅખાદમની કું૦
ઙ. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda 1 lb. tin.	1 9	1 12
" Speed's East India. "	0 12	0 14
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent "	0 9	0 10
" Fine Pearl 2 lb. tin.	0 6	0 7
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD "	1 4	1 7
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin. Re. 1-0; 4 lb. tin.	2 0	1-2 & 2 4
" MUTTON, 2 oz. tin. Re. 1-6; "	2	10 1-9 & 3 0
" CHICKEN, 2 oz. tin. Re. 1-6; "	3	0 1-12 & 3 6
" CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA. "	1 6	1 9
" MUTTON BROTH "	2 2	2 6
" CHICKEN BROTH "	3 8	4 0
CORN FLOUR 1 lb. tin.	0 9	0 10
" Kingsford's Oswego, per lb. packet	0 8	0 9
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT. 1 lb. tin.	0 9	0 10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. packets, per oz	0 4	0 4½
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD	0 10	0 11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut per oz.	0 13	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD, Savoury and Moore's per tin.	0 10	0 11
" " per doz.	7 0	8 0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa 2 lb. tin.	1 8	1 11
MELLIN'S FOOD per bottle As. 15 &	1 6	1-1 & 1 9
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	0 14	1 0
OATMEAL, Best Scotch 2 lb. tin.	0 8	0 9
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s 6d tin. "	2 8	2 14
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS per tin.	2 2	2 6
SAGO, finest Pearl 2 lb. tin.	0 8	0 9
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid" Brand per tin.	0 7	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid" Brand per doz.	4 8	5 4
TAPIOCA, best clean white 2 lb. tin.	0 9	0 10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa "	1 8	1 11

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
(Bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster & Sons.)

Bottles per doz. Rs.	7 0	8 0	
Half-bottles " "	5 0	5 10	

☞ Constituents are respectfully cautioned against the danger attending the consumption of the cheap and inferior brands of the article.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

THESE Improved Freezers are the Cleanliest and most Efficient Cream and Water Ice Making Machines yet invented. They are simple in construction, and cannot get out of order

1	ICE CREAM FREEZERS ... Rs.	5 8
2	ICE CREAM FREEZERS ... "	9 0
3	ICE CREAM FREEZERS ... "	10 8
4	ICE CREAM FREEZERS ... "	13 8

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
Wine and General Import Merchants and Agents,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
POSTAL ADDRESS—VICTORIA HOUSE, BYCULLA.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES.
Rs. 1-12 per pair.
WHITE DRESS BOWS, FINE CAMBRIC, Rs. 5-12 per doz.
HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, BOMBAY. HOSIERS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

RS. 6 WATCH.
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvers, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Goonish of District Munsiff's Court from Chiloccole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Macino Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sankutta, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.
WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Meadow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PURE WHITE CROCKERY,

IN NEAT STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.

THIS elegant Ware is quite suitable for any Table, and was largely used at the Entertainments given in honour of the Cesarewitch; at the same time its astonishingly low price makes it suitable for district and other use.

SERVICE No. 5. PLAIN WHITE, without Lines.
DINNER SERVICE.

	Cash. Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
10-inch Hot-Water Plates per doz	22 0	25 0
10 " Meat do. "	3 4	3 12
10 " Soup do. "	3 4	3 12
8 " Pudding do. "	2 4	2 8
6 " Cheese do. "	1 14	2 2
18 " Well Gravy Dish each	5 8	6 4
18 " Flat Dish "	3 4	3 12
16 " do. "	2 4	2 8
14 " do. "	1 6	1 9
12 " do. "	1 0	1 2
10 " do. "	0 15	1 1
16 " Fish Drainer "	2 4	2 8
9 " Pie Dish "	0 12	0 14
11 " do. "	1 2	1 4
Cheese Dish, without Cover "	2 12	3 2
Covered Cheese Dish "	6 8	7 8
Do. Soup Tureen and Stand "	7 0	8 0
Do. Sauce Tureen and Stand "	1 12	2 0
Do. Side Dish "	6 8	7 8
Do. Vegetable Dish "	2 2	2 6
Salad Bowl "	2 4	2 8
Tripartite Vegetable Dish "	5 0	5 12
Dinner Service for 12 persons "	57 0	64 0

SERVICE No. 5. *Plain White, without Lines.*
BREAKFAST SERVICE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers per doz.	9 0	10 0
Coffee or Tea Cups and Saucers "	5 8	6 4
Plates "	5 8	6 4
Slop Basin each	1 0	1 2
Sugar Basin, covered "	1 12	2 0
Cream Jug "	1 0	1 2
Milk Jug "	1 4	1 7
10-inch Dish "	2 4	2 8
12 " "	2 12	3 2
Butter Pot and Stand "	2 8	2 14
Toast Rack "	2 8	2 12
Bread and Butter Plates "	1 0	1 1
Egg Stand and 6 Cups "	5 8	6 4
Covered Muffin Plate "	2 8	2 14
Breakfast Sets for 12 Persons "	28 0	32 0
Do. 6 do. "	15 0	17 0

Oriental Peach Blow Dinner Service.....Cash Rs. 85 Credit Rs. 95
Bird on Almond Branch Service..... " " 97 " " 109

AND OTHER SERVICES.
Bird on Almond Branch, Gilt Line Breakfast Services for 12 Persons...Cash Rs. 51 Credit Rs. 57
Do. do. do. for 6 Persons... " " 27 " " 30

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500 lb. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lb. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.
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HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.
COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.
ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.
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SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.
HIGH SPEED ENGINES.
Our representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders on behalf of the firm.
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Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
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CHURCH GATE STREET.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
T. E. THE VICEROY
AND
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
" Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, "	31	4
Montilla "	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"	41	12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29	12
White Port	29	12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17	4

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"A VERY CHOICE PARCEL." HOAR & CO.'S WALKING SELECTED LATEST NOVELTIES. STICKS.

Kentish Cherry, Kendal-Hazel Ceylon-Vines, Black Thorn, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Wangee	From Re. 1 6
Ash Plants—"Elastic for Riding—"	From Re. 0 12
Malacca and Ebony—"Mashers"—Silver-mounted	From Rs. 3 8
Handsome Silver-mounted Sticks and Canes	From Rs. 5 4

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KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S Powders," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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" TREACHER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.
Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.
Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

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SATURDAY, 18TH JULY, 1891.

THE RINK will be OPEN from this date under entirely EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE, WITH USE of SKATES.

Season Tickets available for one month, Ten Rupees, with use of Skates.

For the present the Sessions will be as follows:—

1st Session 7 to 9 a.m.; 2nd Session 11 to 2 p.m.; 3rd Session 4 to 7 p.m.; 4th Session 8-30 to 11 p.m.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS under the rank of Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers only admitted on days specially reserved for them.

For further particulars apply at the Rink Office.

NUGENT & CO.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CONGO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCESS DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1891.

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TO OIL MERCHANTS, COUNTRY SPIRIT DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

OFFERS RECEIVED FOR SOUND EMPTY WOOD CASKS. Apply stating terms to

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Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

We have this day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in Calcutta as Merchants and Commission Agents, in connection with our Firms in London, Hongkong, and China.

E. D. SASSOON and Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1891.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
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CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

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Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
	Old Dry Sherry.
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Grand Romano.	Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

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Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

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Chateau Mogton.	Pauillac.
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Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
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From Rs. 15 to Rs. 33 Per Doz.

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Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

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Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.

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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

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CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up....$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager*.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.*, (SUPERIOR).

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WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

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SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

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J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MARCKS AND CO., L D.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

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Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx. Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

"Worth their Weight in Gold."

Braggi's
OINTMENT AND PLAISTERS

ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR

SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, BOILS, ABSCESSES, PILES ECZEMA, INSECT BITES, BARCOO ROT, SANDY BLIGHT, &c., &c.

Don't be without them: Hundreds of Testimonials

Retail of all Storekeepers.

P. BRAGGI & CO., LIMITED, 9 and 11, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, England

---

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars and junging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances and anecdotes of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer:—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL.
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON & JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£308,899 0 0
" 1883	£888,156 0 0
" 1888	£955,228 0 0
" 1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and CHILDREN on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Cumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,309,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 28
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....Rs. 5
Second do. ..... " 3-8
Third do. ..... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....As. 8 per line.
Second do. ..... " 4
Third do. ..... " 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... " 0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the Bombay Gazette.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, 11 a.m.
Re-opening of Skating Rink.
Gymkhana Cricket, 1st XI. vs. 2nd XXII.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Ralli Brothers' Cricket Club.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Accountant-General's Office Cricket Club.
Islam Cricket Club vs. Customs Cricket Club.
Municipal Cricket Club vs. Parsee Gymkhana.
"The Gun Club" Meet, Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Gamroni-Goree," by Alfred Dramatic Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Simla (s) from Bussrah ; Albany (s), Liverpool ; and Drachenfels (s), Antwerp.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Oriental (s) for London, &c. ; Mary Beyts (s), Karachi ; Booldana (s), Calcutta, &c. ; Cyrene (s), Havre ; and Peninsular (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Albion and Drachenfels entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Albany entered and the s.s. Europa, s.s. Oriental, and s.s. Peninsular left the dock yesterday.

ROVER'S FOOTBALL CLUB.—A practice match will be played on the Cooperage this evening at 5-30. All members are requested to attend.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A paper on National Karma will be read to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. at the Theosophical Society's Hall, Church Gate street.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, touching the death of an old Hindu woman, named Coover, aged 80 years. On Thursday, whilst the deceased was walking along Kandewadi street, she was knocked down and run over by a victoria, with the result that her collar-bone was broken. The old woman was picked up unconscious and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Four persons, named Goolam Hoosein, Abdoolali Fakira Nabaji, Lookmanji Suilleemanjee and Esoofali Abdulali were placed before Mr. Hamilton in the Girgaum Police Court yesterday on a charge of intentionally giving a false declaration of goods for despatch from Wasi Bunder to Hyderabad, Hurdar, and Raipore. Mr. G. H. Hubbard, of the G. I. P. Railway, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Kohyaji, pleader, to defend the accused. The pleader contended that, according to the Railway Act, the company had already received from the accused double the rate of the highest class of goods, which, he said, was ample compensation for the mistake. He also pleaded that, being brokers, the accused had to rely upon such description as their constituents chose to give of the goods despatched through them. His worship said the accused were responsible for the declaration they signed. Two of the accused were fined Rs. 20 each and the other two Rs. 10 each.

RE-OPENING OF THE SKATING RINK.—The Columbia Skating Rink, as will be noted an from advertisement in another column, is announced to re-open to-day under new management. The Rink has been taken over by Messrs. Nugent and Company, who have resolved to make it worthy of the patronage of the better classes of Bombay, who have, for whatever reasons, deserted the Rink lately. The manager has written to the various clubs of Bombay, stating that the company is anxious to make the rink select, and that, if sufficient encouragement is given, certain sessions on certain days of the week will be set apart for members of those clubs alone. It is also the desire of the management to form a skating club, for the members of which certain hours will also be set aside ; and, again, a rule is already laid down that soldiers and sailors, under the rank of non-commissioned and warrant officers will only be admitted on days specially reserved for them. It will thus be seen the new company means to make an effort to suit all classes of patrons, and if the rule be not broken through, the venture ought to prove a success.

THE GOUD BRAHMINS AND WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—A Goa Goud-Saraswat Brahmin writes :—"Your correspondent, who informs you that no Goud Brahmin from Bombay will be admitted into any of the Hindu temples of Goa until the question of the remarriage of Dr. Bhandarkar's widowed daughter to Rao Saheb Fanandhikar is settled by the meeting of the Goa Goud Brahmins which is fixed for the 25th instant, is found to be one of those who made a sorry figure the other day before the reform party headed by Mr. S. T. Bhandari, and who left the Thakurdwar temple confused and crestfallen. Your correspondent knows full well that no Goud Brahmins of Bombay go to Goa in the rainy season to worship their gods, and he has simply rushed into print with the object of threatening the reformers with the names of the Kekaroys, the Sir Desais, the Mammajis, and others who are members of one of the several sects of the Goud Brahmins. These people have no right whatever to prevent any Goud Brahmin of Bombay or of any other country from entering the temples there, as those temples belong to the general Saraswat Goud Brahmins of India, and if those Kekaroys, Sir Desais, and others do anything of the sort, will be liable to prosecution. One cannot believe your correspondent when he says that the Portuguese Government gave permission to these Kekaroys and others to give into the custody of the Goa police any Bombay Goud Brahmin who persists in entering any of the temples there. The Portuguese Government, which is a wise and enlightened Government, will never grant such permission, nor will it countenance any absurd movement on the part of the orthodox people there."

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT DHOBI TALAO.

ANOTHER most shocking tragedy was enacted at Dhobi Talao at an early hour yesterday morning, a woman being found lying dead in a drain with her throat cut. How the unfortunate woman met her death is at present a mystery. From the position in which the woman was found, and from the circumstances of the case, it would not appear that she had committed suicide. It seemed rather that her throat had been cut with a pen-knife which was found entangled in her *saree*, and she had then been thrown into the drain, or that in a struggle she had fallen there and had her throat cut while lying stunned, for she was found lying in a large pool of blood. The body was found by a Hindu, named Govind Balvant, lying in a drain, about four feet in depth, between two houses situated in a narrow lane opposite the Adamjee Peerbhoy Market. Govind at once went to Dhobi Talao police station and reported the matter to Inspector Saunders. Mr. Superintendent Sweeney and Mr. Saunders and Subedar Rosanally at once went to the spot and saw, as above had been informed, the dead body of the woman lying in a pool of blood with her throat cut. The body was taken out of the drain, when a sharp two-bladed pen-knife was found entangled in her *saree*. The body was identified as that of the wife of one Rama Honajee, who for certain reasons has been arrested on suspicion, although there is no evidence as yet to show that he did murder the woman. It would appear from the evidence of Visram Raghoonath at the coroner's inquest reported below that the deceased ran away from her husband, who suspected her of having eloped with another man. Three days ago the man Rama, accompanied by his wife, appeared at the house of a relative and asked him to allow himself and wife to stay in his house, as he thought his wife could be looked after better there, she having run away from the other house. Visram complied with Rama's request and gave him a room for himself and wife. They did not remain there long, however. After these days they went away, and Rama engaged a room in another house. This happend on Thursday night, and yesterday morning the body of the unfortunate woman was found lying in the drain as above stated. An inquest was held yesterday morning by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, but after the evidence of Visram had been recorded it was adjourned until the 25th inst., in order to enable the police to make further inquiries. The following was the evidence recorded :—

Visram Raghoonath, employed as a sepoy and residing at Churney Wadi, said :—The deceased, Savitri, was the wife of my brother-in-law, Rama Honajee, who is a pressman in the *Daftar Askara* Press. The deceased and her husband, who formerly lived at Cammatipura, came to live with me three days ago. Rama told me that he had run away from his wife ten days ago, and that was the reason he wished her to live with me. I allowed him to live with me until he could find other more suitable lodging. I gave deceased and her husband a room to sleep in next to mine, and they slept there. I heard Rama inquiring of his wife as to the person with whom she had absconded. She denied having absconded with any man and said she had gone to her relations. At ½ p.m. Rama told me that he had looked at a room further down in my lane, and asked me to go and look at it with him and arrange for the rent. I went with him and saw the room, which belonged to a woman, who agreed to rent it to Rama for two rupees and four annas per month. We then came home. The deceased was then sitting in the house doing nothing. At 7-30 p.m. I and Rama took dinner together. After we had finished our dinner my wife and the deceased took their dinner together. About 8 p.m. Rama asked the deceased to go with him to the new room he had rented. I asked him why he was going there, and he replied that he was going to sleep there. I advised Rama to remain in my house for the night and then go to the new room in the morning, but Rama said that he would sleep there at night and carry his things there the following day. Rama and the deceased then left my house. I did not see them take anything with them. After they went I shut my door and went to bed. At 6 o'clock this morning I saw a large crowd of people in my lane, and on looking out of the side gully of the house I saw the deceased lying in an masonry drain with her feet raised above her I saw that her throat was cut and there was deal of blood in the drain. She was dead. While I was standing there, looking at the body of the deceased, a policeman came along with Rama, who was crying loudly.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until Saturday, the 25th instant, and the body of the deceased was removed to the Morgue, where Dr. Sydney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, was to make a *post-mortem* examination of the body.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 16.

10 p.m.	82·0

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	78·4
6 p.m.	79·3

CHARGE AGAINST THE DIRECTORS OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Messrs. Nusserwanji Mancekji Petit, Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistry, Jehangir Hormusji, Hormusji Bezonji Dantra, Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Jijibhoy, Cursetji Hormusji Chinoy, Jijibhoy Muncherji, Merwanji Jijibhoy, the chairman and members of the Board of Directors, and Jehangir Edulji Davur, the secretary of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to show cause why summonses should not be issued against them for knowingly and wilfully authorizing or permitting defaults in the accounts of the company for the year ending 1890, in contravention of section 74 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882. This charge was brought against them by Mr. Merwanji Kaikhoshru Alpaiwalla, one of the shareholders, consequent upon certain alleged defaults in the balance-sheet filed with the registrar passed at a meeting of the shareholders held on April 29th. Mr. R. D. Sethna, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Merwanji and Bioknell, prosecuted, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, defended.

Mr. Sethna, in outlining the offence, proceeded to state that at the general meeting of the shareholders on April 29th the balance-sheet filed was not adopted. At this meeting the balance-sheet was presented to the shareholders, and one of them (his client) was present, and he made certain enquiries with regard to the sum of Rs. 25,000 that was set apart for meeting bad debts. According to the statutory obligation to members of the company the directors were obliged to file the balance-sheet according to the form of schedule A. His client would not consent at all to the balance-sheet when he saw that the bad debts were on the credit side. There was no doubt that these bad debts existed ; and even when the question was asked, the directors did not say anything about it.

Mr. Cooper : What the directors say is this, that "there was a clerical error." In his opinion, anybody accustomed to the accounts by looking on the debit side might suppose them good debts and must enquire about certain amounts appearing there.

Mr. Sethna, continuing, submitted that directors of companies must show debts as bad debts. The fact was that the company appeared richer by Rs. 18,000, and the directors did not conform to their obligations by this act. They first of all neglected their duty in not conforming to the form attached to the schedule. Their attention was drawn to it, and after being informed that an illegal balance-sheet was adopted, they filed this balance-sheet. They then tried to get over this by filing a memo. But the fact of attaching a memo. did not get over the difficulty at all. If the balance-sheet filed was supposed to be the balance-sheet with the memo. attached, then it was not the balance-sheet adopted by them at the meeting.

Mr. Cooper, interposing, asked Mr. Sethna what the directors ought to have done, and whether it was necessary to call another meeting.

Mr. Sethna replied that the directors had not done what they ought to have done. They committed a breach of their duty and might have amended the balance-sheet there and then. The next step was that, after committing one irregularity, they filed the balance-sheet which was not adopted by the company. After what transpired at the meeting, to draw their attention to the bad debts account, a notice was actually sent to all the directors. Mr. Sethna supposed that they did not deny receiving it, of which, however, they did not choose to take any notice. The balance-sheet was also not according to law. (The notice showing the incorrectness of the balance-sheet in respect of certain debts to the amount of Rs. 25,000, which sum was not shown as bad debts, was read.) Mr. Sethna said this balance-sheet was subsequently adopted and passed, but his client considered it was incorrectly framed. Even after the directors received the notice, the balance-sheet was filed on June 4th, which was nearly a month and four days afterwards. Supposing that this balance-sheet, along with the memo. attached to it, was a balance-sheet in conformity with the law, then he (Mr Sethna) held that this was not the balance-sheet passed by the shareholders at the general meeting. Then, if the directors said it was filed, the prosecution submitted it was not the balance-sheet with the memo.

Mr. Cooper desiring to hear Mr. Craigie's version on behalf of the directors of the company, the latter said it was really very difficult to arrive at the object of this proceeding. He did not think it was, however, necessary for him to say anything as to what Mr. Merwanji's real object was in taking these proceedings. It would be sufficient if he would simply state what the actual facts of the case were, as at present they were not fully laid before the court. A general meeting of the shareholders was held on the 29th of April last, and at that general meeting the report of the directors and the balance-sheet were laid before the meeting for consideration. When the balance-sheet came up for consideration, Mr. Merwanji raised an objection, and his objection was raised in consequence of certain enquiries which he made with regard to a sum of Rs. 25,000 which the directors had thought proper to set aside in order to meet certain debts which they anticipated would some day or other be bad debts. If his worship would look at the account here which the magistrate had before him, he would see on the debit side of that account that a sum of Rs. 25,000 had been set aside during the year and debited to the bad debts fund account. Mr. Merwanji enquired what the meaning of that item was, and it was explained to him by the directors that certain years had been sold to a native firm or a native purchaser, and that the purchaser had failed and had become insolvent. Accordingly it was anticipated that there would be a bad debt in respect of the money due by him to the company for the yarn he purchased. At that time it was decided to set aside Rs. 25,000 in order to cover, not the actual amount of the debt, but the estimated amount of the bad debt which would not be ascertained at that time. It was that explanation was given Mr. Merwanji said that this was their balance-sheet and was not in accordance with law. According to Mr. Craigie's instructions, the chairman requested Mr. Merwanji two or three times to explain in what respect the balance-sheet was not in accordance, because if he had pointed out anything incorrect and in what respect it was not in accordance with the law, then the directors would have at once rectified it. Instead of that Mr. Merwanjee refused to point this out and said "No ; this is no part of my business. I say your balance-sheet is not in accordance with law." And he would not tell them in what respect this was not in accordance with law. Mr. Craigie thought his worship would see this was a very unreasonable course for Mr. Merwanji to take. He should have explained to the directors what his objections were. It looked to him (Mr. Craigie) that Mr. Merwanji was anxious that the directors should commit some sort of error or mistake of this kind, so that he might have an opportunity of taking them before his worship. The magistrate was about to interpose, but Mr. Craigie humbly requested to be allowed to proceed and place the actual facts before the court. In order to show that the account he (Mr. Craigie) had given was correct, he would refer his worship to an amendment afterwards proposed by Mr. Merwanji, which was, that the balance-sheet laid before this meeting not being in accordance with the law, the same be not passed." His worship would see that this amendment did not specify in what particular the balance-sheet was not in accordance with law, but merely stated the balance-sheet was not in accordance with law, the same be not passed. That amendment was proposed and the chairman asked who would second it ? And as no one seconded it, he ruled he could not put it before the meeting. And Mr. Craigie thought the chairman was perfectly right, for it was necessary that a resolution should be proposed and seconded. And the chairman was only following the usual rule in refusing it when no one seconded it. Then, after the amendment had fallen through in this way, a discussion arose among the shareholders with regard to the amount of dividend, and there was a deal of talk and confusion at the meeting. Eventually the accounts were passed, and the dividend, at the request of the shareholders, was slightly increased and the meeting closed. The next step was that on May 1st, 1891, Mr. Merwanji addressed a letter to the directors which had been read to his worship. And there his worship would see that Mr. Merwanji had pointed out in what respect

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 : each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

RICH PARIS MANUFACTURE, Crepe Silk Embroidered, Gent's Ties, extremely elegant. An assortment forwarded on approval.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS. —A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 125. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400 days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

MISS A. MACKILLIGAN (late of the Cama Hospital), Mid-wife and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, open to engagements. Apply 4, Ripon Road, Byculla.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Most centrally situated, being in close proximity to all Public Offices. Rooms large and open to the westerly Breeze.

ALL BRANDS of TALK (French Chalk) obtained from own Mines furnished by EDUARD ELBOGEN WIEN, III HUNTERSTRASSE 20, LAMTSTR, MISTRIO. Samples on application gratis and free.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, Organ Toned in Mahogany boxes with 30 Steel Reeds, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED A GUZERATI TEACHER to give 1 hour's daily tuition up to Matriculation, and also to do copyist's work for an hour or so. Salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Apply "C. M. H." Belgaum.

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TO BE LET.—With immediate possession the BUNGALOW, known as "The Cairn," Cumballa Hill, containing five bedrooms, two handsome reception rooms, stabling for four horses, coach house, servants' quarters, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Our Offices have been REMOVED to 8, Esplanade Row, adjoining the Agra Bank.—F. FISCHER and Co.

PEARSE and Co's INVALID PORT and BEST DRY SHERRY. Sound and Wholesome. Unsurpassed in Bombay Market. Per bot. Rs. 1-12. Per doz. Rs. 18.—Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S NEW SONG, "THE DHOBIE MAN" (a Lay of Ind) with effective illustrated title page by author. Price Re. 1-4.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Publishers, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—FIRE BRICKS, SQUARE ARCH and SLOPE. Price Moderate. Apply to JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40 Forbes Street, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4 ; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8 ; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

JUST RECEIVED, Per s. s. "Peninsular," a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Monsoon wear, legging, galoches, thigh legging, long Boots, Water-Proof Coats, &c., at moderate rates. Up-Country orders promptly attended to by P. P.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HUKIMJEE & BROTHERS, No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. R. Fernandes, Vicar Gn. Goa :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Moore, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

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Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

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NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark of the Association, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD COPPER, BRASS IRON-CHAIN, ROPES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Godowns, on account of whom it may concern.
A quantity of old copper brass, zinc, iron-chains, iron-bars, coir and wire rigging, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FOOL GULLY, BALLOO DOCTOR STREET.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, on the premises, sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Hajee Ahmed Bava and Hajee Ismail Bava, and by order of the mortgagee Bai Lackmibai, the widow and sole executrix of the late Dowcurun Gangjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, 1888, the following landed property :—
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuages, tenement, of dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Baloo Doctor Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagor, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 255, 256, new No. 7539, old Survey Nos. 1492, 1493, and new Survey No. 4829, containing by admeasurement about 498 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 6818, 8854, and 8855, and Street Nos. 7, 9 to 15, and bounded on the east by the said Baloo Doctor Street, on the west by Baba Dhaboo Street, on the north by the property of Tar Mahomed Ghanchee sweeper's passage and the property of a Borah, and on the south by the property of Aba Gunny and Essoob Telly.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, July 15, 1891.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Mary Beyts, 2,434 tons, Captain A Bice, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.
THE British s s Cyrene 1,834 tons, Captain G Hedley, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.
THE B I S and N Co's s s Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain R B Wood, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein via coast ports, with a general cargo.
THE British s s Albany, 1,601 tons, Captain R A Gough, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.
THE steam-ship Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain W Tegge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.
THE British s s Hisper, 1,760 tons, Captain Geo N Smith, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Blyth, with a cargo of 2,916 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.
THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S N Co's s. s. Elektra, 2,095 tons, Captain C Bellen, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs J Fedirigo, and two children, Revd D A Panorazi and two deck.
THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain James Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 69⅝ chests opium and the following passengers :—Mr A Humphries, Mr Thomas, Mr Fowler Butter, Maj Beverl, Capt Lawoys, Mr Britto, Mr Fernandes and 34 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Peninsular, 2,711 tons, Captain A C Laggin, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr Mrs and Miss Cresswell, Mr Vinables, Lt Hayes, Major Hawett, Captain Watkin. For Melbourne—Lieut Regal, Mrs Williams, Miss Brough-Smyth. For Yokohama,—Col Crâmer. For Hongkong—Mr D D Chinoy. For Singapore —Mr. Gratama,—Mr P Pestonjee. For Colombo—Lt Colon, Capt Ab leson, Mr Munro, Mrs Fatema Bai and servant, and M r Mahomedally Khambhoy and servant.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Drachenfels	1459	Tegge	A	Glade & Co.
" Hoosainee	933	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co
" King Arthur	1947	Fairweather	D	B & P S N Co
" Almora	1718	Ingram	F	M Mackenzie & Co
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
S.S. Congo	1899	Rogers	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Surat			L	Shepherd & Co
" Cyrene	1834	Hedley	N	K. Nixon & Co
" Albion	840	Johnstone	O	Ritchie Stuart & Co.
" City of Agra	2133	Grove	Q	Sir C Forbes & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8M 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Roumania	2207	Young	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Inchkenga	1944	Hanbury	3	K Nixon & Co
" Gwalior	1603	Jephson	4	P & O S N Co
" Elektra	2095	Bellen	7	A H Lloyd's S N Co
" Kt. Com Dunion	2543	Durant	9	K Nixon & Co
" Albany	1601	Gough	10	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Linda	2199	Allen	12	M Mackenzie & Co
" Latona	1920	Bouchette	15	Captain
" A. Barrow	2005	Benden	16	Beyts Craig & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Simla (s)	Robertson	Busreh, July 4.
	Albany (s)	Gough	Liverpool, June 6.
	Drachenfels (s)	Tegge	Antwerp, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Oriental (s)	Stewart	London, &c.
	Mary Beyts (s)	Bice	Karachi.
	Booldana (s)	Wood	Calcutta, &c.
	Cyrene (s)	Hedley	Havre.
	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	China, &c.

The steamer Elektra, Captain Bellen, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for China.
The steamer Congo, began to load yesterday for Hull, &c.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.
July. 13 Euphrates s..... Butler ..... Rangoon, July 6.
DEPARTURES.
July 13.—Steamers Vatiala and M Meanatchy.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.
July. 15 Lochiel s ..... Cardiff.
Clan Grant s ..... Calcutta.

KURRACHEE.
ARRIVALS.
July. 6 Purulia s..... Gillett..... Persian Gulf.
Dragoman s..... Nash..... Marseilles.
Branksome Hall s..... Barnes..... Liverpool via Bombay.
7 H. M. Pollock s..... Clark..... Hull.
Albany s..... Gough..... Liverpool.
8 Indrapura s..... Sanders..... Port Said.
Kapurthala s..... Rothwell..... Bombay.
Troglisson s..... Blackie..... Port Said.
9 Douro s..... Marshall..... Hull via Bombay.
11 Kilwa s..... Major..... Bombay.
12 La Seyne s..... Schmitz..... Bombay.
13 Tasso s..... Dilly..... Bombay.
Sarmatia s..... Verrill..... Genoa.
July. DEPARTURES.
6 Mobile s..... Cronin..... Bombay.
Harworth s..... Bailey..... Port Said.
8 Purulia s..... Gillett..... Port Said.
Almora s..... Ingram..... Port Said.
Egremont Castle s. Valentine..... Hull.
Ahslands s..... McEwan..... Port Said for orders.
Arabia s..... Skinner..... Persian Gulf.
Moness s..... Boyle..... Dunkirk.
10 Windsor s..... Roabins..... Liverpool.
11 Kapurthala s..... Rothwell..... Bombay.
Drumfolla s..... Stoldelman..... Port Said for orders.
Branksome Hall s. Barnes..... Liverpool.
Albany s..... Gough..... Bombay.
12 La Seyne..... Schmitz..... Aden.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Barque Oshurgha, Cock, Hajee Abdoola Saboo, for Mauritius.
Steamers Strathesk, Walker, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.
" Dragoman, Nash, Ralli Brothers, for Marseilles.
" H. M. Pollock, Clark, Ralli Brothers, for Marseilles.
" Indrapura, Sanders, Ralli Brothers, for Liverpool.
" Troglisson, Blackie, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said.
" Douro, Marshall, Finlay Muir & Co., for Hull.
" Kilwa, Major, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Persian Gulf.
" Tasso, Dilly, Bryan Durant & Co.
" Sarmatia, Verrill, Ralli Brothers.

DALY IMPORTS.—JULY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Roumania s—1,000 boxes bar soap, Owen and Okell.

FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—5 cases soap, H M Hassum; 40 drums Varnish, E A Curtin ; 55 packages China marbles, H S Hall ; 145 kegs paint, E Keekabhoy ; 2 cases electro-plated ware, Bolton and Co ; 2 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchunder and Bros ; 6 cases cheese, D Dadabhoy ; 16 cases cheese, Treacher and Co ; 113 cases provisions, &c., Phillips and Co; 66 cases Mellins food, Latham Abercombie and Co ; 7 cases brandy, R Ranchoudas and Co.
Almora s—25 drums linseed oil and 30 drums turpentine, A Abdool Hoosein ; 600 kegs paint and 35 packages varnish, M A Hoosein ; 1,000 drums linseed oil, E Keekabhoy ; 200 drums linsood oil, C Ragbhoy and Co ; 31 packages blacking, The Bombay Co ; 13 cases provisions, &c, D Cawasjee ; 18 packages writing papers and 2 packages stationery, H Abdoolally ; 15 packages writing papers, N Cumroodin ; 18 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Antia ; 34 cases oilmenstores, Dinshaw Burjorjee ; 65 cases oilmenstores, &c., Manockjee Bhicajee.
Kaiser-i-Hind s —30 cases oilmenstores, Rajanbhoy Jooma.

FROM HAMBURG.
Trifels s—20 bales cartridge paper, and 20 bales printing paper, M A M Surufally ; 5 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Roumania s—80 bales wool, Jadhowjee Khimjee ; 100 bales wool, Cursondas Mooljee ; 55 bales wool, L Chuttoo ; 48 bales wool, R Amerchund ; 235 bales wool, N Khatow.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Inchlonga s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2269 cwts wheat, M Girjashunker ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Lindula s—201 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 515 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Kt Campanion—4,000 cwts wheat, T Nuthoo ; 2,001 cwts linsee l, D P Batta and Co ; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby, and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HULL.
Congo s—4215 bales wool, Beyts Craig and Co ; 8604 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Pandora s—100 bales twist, The New Great Eastern S and W Co ; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 260 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, Jamshed M Co ; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 60 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.
Gwalior s—2½ balestwist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 175 bales twist and 15 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 20 cases condiments, M M Poonjajee.

FOR KOBE.
Gwalior s—7 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranree and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Gwalior s—75 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.
(FROM 6TH TO 13TH JULY.)

EXPORTS.
S s Kistna, (Bombay)—161 bales cotton, 1835 bales wool.
S s Arabia, (Bombay)—268 bales wool, 1109 cwts rapeseed, 239 cwts wheat, 335 cwts cotton unpressed, 57 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—4,636 cwts rapeseed, 1,814 cwts wheat, 44 cwts rice, 176 cwts barley, 970 corges skins, 197 cwts cotton, unpressed.
S s Europa, (Bombay)—470 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts bones, 833 cwts cotton unpressed, 999 cwts wool, unpressed.
S s Trifles, (Bombay)—1412 bales cotton, 14,694 cwts wheat, 11,529 cwts Jowaree, 23 corges skins, 212 carges hides, 1,806 cwts bones.
S s Wistow Hall, (Liverpool)—92,033 cwts wheat.
S s Hurworth, (Port said)—81,402 cwts wheat.
S s Egremont Castle, (Hull)—80,000 cwts wheat.
S s Monees, (Dunkirk)—84,342 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.
S s Adowa, (London)—25 pieces prints.
S s Lycea, (Liverpool)—319 pieces prints.
S s Rufford Hall, (Liverpool)—100 pieces white goods, 795 pieces prints.
S s Karagola, (Liverpool)—695 pieces grey goods, 100 pieces white goods, 940 pieces prints.
S s Almora, (London)—85 pieces prints.
S s Drumfolla, (Liverpool, Bombay)—18,593 pieces grey goods, 16,946 pieces white goods, 3,394 pieces prints, 27,500 lbs grey yarns, 1,500 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 1,271 cwts Iron bors, &c., 423 cwts steel, 657 tons coals.
S s Arabia, (Bombay)—20,301 pieces grey goods, 11,597 pieces white goods, 2,363 pieces prints, 2735 lbs grey yarns, 20,100 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 15 cwts Spelter, 139 cwts copper.
S s Branksome Hall (Liverpool via Bombay)—24,051 pieces grey goods, 4,746 pieces white goods, 20 pieces prints, 12,500 lbs grey yarns, 1,886 cwts ironbars, &c., 251 cwts copper, 123 tons coke.
S s Albany, (Liverpool)—54,765 pieces grey goods, 17,283 pieces white goods, 7,135 pieces prints, 6,500 lbs grey yarns, 5,000 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 1,093 cwts iron bars, &c., 733 tons coals.
S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—10,378 pieces grey goods, 15,361 pieces white goods, 2,034 pieces prints, 5,000 lbs grey yarns, 3,000 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 51 cwts copper, 83 cwts yellow metal.
S s Douro, (Hull via Bombay)—29,354 pieces grey goods, 6,279 pieces white goods, 1,115 pieces prints, 18,500 lbs grey yarns, 2,500 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 136 cwts iron bars, &c., 2,553 cwts steel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

ALTHOUGH no further decline in the price of Consuls took place yesterday in London, Reuter's quotation being still 95⅞, the less easy state of the Money Market there is indicated by another upward movement in the rates of discount outside the Bank of England ; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 106¼. Bar Silver was unaltered at 46½d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £78⅛ for both. In New York also Silver was unchanged in value at 101½ cents ; but with demand Exchange on London half a cent. higher, at 4·87½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5 5-16d. Paris quotations come unchanged both for Reentes and Exchange on London.
The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday show a decrease in the Reserve of one per cent. since the date of the previous Statement, making it stand at 39 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remaind at 2½ per cent. ; but the market rates of discount were further advanced yesterday by ⅜ per cent. for short London Bills, and ¼ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅞ and 2¼ per cent. respectively. The withdrawals of Gold from the Bank had been about 1½ million since the beginning of the week.
The Goat Skin sales closed in London yesterday with no improvement, the total Skins sold having been 820,000 out of the 950,000 put forward.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday : Surats irregular, and Arrivals dull ; and the price of ready Mid-Americans was 1-16d. lower, at 4½d. per lb. ; but all other quotations, Spot and Arrival, were unaltered. The total Sales were only 7,000 bales, including the usual 400 bales of East Indian. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, but steady.
There was no change in Cotton in New York yesterday, Wednesday's rates of 8⅞ cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 8·9 cents. for September Futures, having continued to rule. The Receipts at the Ports were 1,000 bales.
Only 200 bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 138 per candy, have been bought for export in our local Cotton Market to-day ; but the Mills have made moderate purchases in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates, say 3,000 bales, of which 1,400 were Oomras, at Rs. 155 ; 400 Nuggur, at Rs. 157 ; 300 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 170½ ; 200 bales each Barsee, at Rs. 178 ; Damurgaum, at Rs. 169½ ; Bengals, at Rs. 145 ; and Akola at Rs. 155 ; and 100 Broach Ginned, at Rs. 171 per candy.
WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent to-day in a steady market, and with prices of all descriptions quite unchanged.
The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	405 bales.
Wheat	13,674 cwt.
Linseed	3,470 "
Rapeseed	1,268 "
Poppy seed	641 "
Castor seed	535 "

FREIGHTS are dull, but no fresh business has transpired to-day, and in its absence rates may be called weak at previous quotations.
EXCHANGE has been quiet, and rates have again ruled lower, but with very few Merchants' Bills offering ; and the market closed weak at our quotations, hardly any business beyond a small amount of three months' sight Credits, placed at 1s. 5⅝d. for July, and 1s. 5 11-16d. for August, having been reported. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 13-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅝d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d. "
Credits do.	1s. 5⅛d. "
Francs do.	1'85½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strang in tone to-day with buyers for both the accounts, but at 1-16d. below last evening's rates, closing quotations for Fours having been 107 9-16 for cash, 107 7-16 for the July account, and 107 3-16 for August. 107¾ is new the nominal price of 4½ per cents.
SHARES have been very quiet, and we have no further changes to note in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, and the market generally remains steady at our quotations.

DIVINE SERVICES.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 19TH JULY, 1891.
ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral), Fours in C.—Hymns 163, 322 and 161.
4-45 p.m—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 264 and 223. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett in F. Anthem—"Incline Thine Ear"—Himmel.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
7 a.m.—Choral Matins, and Sermon (Parade Service.)—Hymns 250, 238 and 254.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong, and Sermon.—Hymns 214, 160 and 32.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9 a.m.—Mr. T. G Charter.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Revd. J. Scott. Holy Communion.
10-15 a.m.—Mr. S. Rahator—Marathi.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
Revd. R. M. Gray, M. A., Pastor.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 25, tune 187, Hymns 254, 345, and 271.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 280, 213 and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 155,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the House of Commons last night Sir J. Gorst, replying to a question, said it was the intention of the Secretary of State to ask the Indian Government if they propose to take any further steps to limit the consumption of ganja, and he would also invite the authorities at Bombay to consider whether the minimum sale provision in opium licenses tended to encourage increased consumption of the drug.

THE DAMAGE TO THE MANCHESTER CANAL.

The damage to the Manchester ship canal, caused by the collapse of an embankment has been repaired, and the Eastham section is now open to traffic.

THE FREE EDUCATION BILL.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Free Education Bill.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ROHILLA.

The accident on board the P. and O. s. s. Rohilla proves to have been of a trifling character, and the necessary repairs will be effected in time for the vessel to leave on her contract date.

APPOINTMENT FOR CAPTAIN KANE, R. N.

Captain Kane, late in command of H. M. S. Calliope of Samoan fame, has been appointed to the command of the Training Squadron.

THE HURLEY-MENZIES DIVORCE CASE.

In the Hurley-Menzies divorce suit the jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL REBUFF.

PARIS, JULY 17.

The Government yesterday sustained a rebuff in the Chamber of Deputies because they declined to discuss the question of the alleged exclusion of French commercial travellers from Alsace-Lorraine.

A debate on a vote of confidence in the Government is proceeding to-day.

STRIKE OF FRENCH RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

A partial strike amongst the employees on the French railways has taken place. Military engineers are replacing the strikers and troops are guarding the lines.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mirzapore, with the in-coming mails of 10th July, left here for Aden at 3 a.m. to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The following notifications are gazetted :—

Foreign Department : Surgeon-Major Gimlette, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to the Bengal Agency. Surgeon Baghelkhand is granted privilege leave for three months, Surgeon-Major Bookey, 6th Punjab Infantry, officiating in his absence. Major Wyllie, Political Agent at Kotah, officiates as Resident and Commissioner of Ajmere during Colonel Biddulph's absence in Beluchistan. Major Sadler, First Assistant, Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, officiates for Major Wyllie in Kotah and Jhallawar.

It is notified that Mr. Bozzoni has resumed charge of the office of Consul for Italy at Bombay.

Lieutenant Bruce is posted as Assistant Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Finance Department : Mr. P. Sheridan, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office in India, and Mr. Hynes, Postmaster-General of the Punjab, interchange their respective appointments.

Public Works Department : Mr. Connolly officiates as Examiner of Accounts on the North-West Railway.

Home Department.—The services of Lieutenant Keown, 4th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Burma Government as Assistant Commandant, Military Police. Also Lieutenant Magrath, 1st Sikhs, for the same service.

Military Department.—Captain Allen has been promoted from second to first class Deputy Assistant Commissary-General. Captain Ramsden, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Assistant Secretary, Military Secretariat. Lieutenant Rose, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, and 2nd Lieutenant Blakeway, Punjab Infantry, have been admitted to the Staff Corps. Major Francis Burton has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps.

Marine Department.—Mr. Beauchamp, 1st grade Officer, has been promoted to Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class, and to officiate in the 2nd class. Mr. Huddleston, 2nd grade Officer, has been promoted to Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class. Mr. Sinclair to be Assistant Surveyor, 4th class. Mr. Edwards has been placed on the retired list.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Bell, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, officiates as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India during the absence of Mr. O'Callaghan on privilege leave. Mr. Addis officiates for Mr. Bell as Engineer-in-Chief, Frontier Railways. Colonel Fox officiates as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident of Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. Storey.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Adjutant-General's Department—Major Hilliard, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters, *vice* Colonel Curties, proceeded on 61 days' general leave.

Musketry Staff—Captain J. C. Francis, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 3rd circle, *vice* Captain Thatcher, proceeded on leave on private affairs. Surgeon-Major Bull, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to officiate as Staff Surgeon, Poona, during the absence of Surgeon-Major, Young, Indian Medical Service, on furlough.

1st Bombay Lancers—Surgeon Holt, Indian Medical Service, officiating in medical charge of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, to the medical charge, *vice* Surgeon Quicke, Indian Medical Service, transferred.

10th Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, with effect from the 12th May, *vice* Colonel Ebden, who retires under the operation of Article 266, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

16th Bombay Infantry—2nd Lieutenant Garratt, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 10th July.

17th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Lester, attached to the 17th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant de la Main, transferred.

23rd Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment, Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant de la Main, Wing Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry, has been transferred in the same capacity and graded below Lieutenant Wilson and above Lieutenant Dennye.

The following transfers of staff officers are ordered :—Major Rossiter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, from the 2nd to the 3rd Circle. Captain Francis, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, from 3rd to the 2nd Circle. Surgeon Hosie, Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Mhow District, has been transferred to general duty, Bombay District.

Under instructions from India head-quarters it is intimated that Lieutenant McMeekan, 53rd Field Battery, has been appointed to No. 9 Battery, R.A.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant Spaldinge, to England, for 7 months, on private affairs.

3rd Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant Purvis (Staff Corps) has been granted leave in India from the 4th May to 3rd November on private affairs.

Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant Westmacott, to England for 8 months on private affairs.

HANCOCK, THE PROFESSIONAL WALKER, DEFEATED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

Hancock, the professional walker, gave an exhibition match against Private Watts, who beat him on the previous occasion. Hancock and Watts were on good terms and an excellent match resulted in the professional walking, 7 miles 90 yards in the hour, and Watts a little over.

COLONEL OLLIVANT'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

Mr. F. W. Porter, late Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, takes over early next month the charge of the Police Department of these provinces from Colonel Ollivant.

THE WEATHER AT ALLAHABAD.

A couple of showers of rain fell here last evening ; but the weather is quite close.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats irregular.

Good Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight,	1s. 5 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. "	78½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
Bar Silver	46⅛

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion £26,000,000, increase £1,100,000 ; public deposits £2,500,000, decrease £700,000 ; other deposits £37,200,000, decrease £600,000 ; other securities £30,500,000, decrease £3,00,000 ; notes and gold £16,000,000, decrease £1,000,000. The Bank's reserve is 39 per cent. of the liabilities.

SPORTING NOTES FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

EVERY day this week has brought its round of pleasure—cricket matches, races, dances, entertainments at Government House and the Gymkhana, a mesmeric seance and, by way of variety, a walking match. Poona is certainly empty, and any one who is in absolute want of seclusion may have it, as many do. The three or four habitable hotels will supply such one with rooms from numbers one to ten without taxing the resources of their establishments ; but what few there are of us in the station have done our duty well and turned out on the slightest provocation to the last man on the muster-rolls. Lord and Lady Harris set the ball rolling merrily on Thursday week, when they gave their dance at Ganeshkhind. Lady Harris and Miss Croft have been unceasing in their labours, and they are entitled to the hearty thanks of those who have partaken of their hospitality.

Notwithstanding the fact that up to the present time the total rainfall is just 3·92 for the year, Poona and its sorroundings are as pretty as they could well be. It is true that the flowers that bloom in the spring have lost, like Othello, their occupation, and have not, up to date, afforded any material for the spring poet to rave upon. But still there is the country, rich with the grass just peeping through the soil, and the fresh foliage on the trees, and the pretty lanes bordered with turf of emerald green.

Taking it for all in all, the last day of the races was rather disappointing and did not reach the high-water mark that was promised by the performances of previous days. The favourite simply strolled in in every event, and those who had put their money on other horses scarcely got a run for their money. Notwithstanding the fact that the favourites pulled off each race, I do not think the bookmakers suffered much. The prices in each case were so ridiculously high—usually six to four on—that the public refused to risk large sums of money with the chance of so little in return, and consequently backed outsiders throughout the day in the hope that one or two at least would come in. The "I-lay-on-the-field" fraternity are in India a 'cute lot and bound to earn money every time.

I have heard many gentlemen who affect to be *au fait* in all matters connected with the turf argue that the only legal method of betting should be by means of the totalisator. It certainly would be some consolation to persons who had lost their lucre to know that it had not in a great measure stuck to the hands of those who cannot be looked upon other than an objectionable class ; but the difficulty is that the totalisator is often productive of remarkable and, to the persons affected, annoying results. For instance, I myself invested a modest two rupees in a place-betting totalisator, taking a ticket on Obeyda. The horse came in first, with "How's That" second. I presented my ticket for payment, and was rather mortified to find that in return for my two rupees I received one rupee twelve annas, thus losing four annas by spotting the winner. On a second occasion I got my two rupees returned, and on a third four annas over. This sort of thing makes one feel one would have much rather lost.

Capt. Wickham has called down upon himself the wrath of the sporting gods for what is termed "his execrable management of the horses at the starting post." Of course it is the correct thing for every jockey (gentleman or otherwise) to abuse the starter if he is out of the race, forgetting that often he himself is to blame or that his mount is restive. Where Capt. Wickham went wrong, if he did at all, was that he was too anxious to see every horse in it, place when he dropped the flag, and as everybody knows, when one tries to please everybody, one succeeds in bringing forth naught words in abundance from some one. I heard an old starter declare that he would on several occasions have left a few of the runners at the post.

Captain Owen was thrown at the starting-post on Tuesday, but fortunately escaped with nothing worse than a few bruises. It was sufficient, however, to prevent him riding on Thursday.

As I telegraphed to you yesterday, Mr. Vernon's team of English cricketers will play in Poona at the Gymkhana on the 8th and 9th October, four days after their arrival in India, and, of course, this will be their first match in the country.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE POONA GYMKHANA vs. THE POONA LOCAL ELEVEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

THE above match began this morning in good cricketing weather—dull and cool, with a gentle breeze blowing—on the Gymkhana ground. The wicket was in capital condition, and it was anticipated at the opening of the game, judging from the men who composed each eleven, that a good exhibition of the game would be given. The Gymkhana placed on the field a powerful combination, and the native eleven, captained by Mr. B. H. Pavri, are a team that has shown good mettle in the past. The home team won the toss and sent to the wickets the veteran Col. Rhodes and Dr. Trask, to the bowling of Aban and Rajlingoo. Dr. Trask's was the first wicket to fall to a well-delivered ball from Aban, with only 3 to his credit. Col. Rhodes stood his ground with Capt. Page and made some splendid drives. He knocked up 22, when his stumps were spread by Aban. Capt. Page also fell to Aban after playing well for 21. His partner, Major Von Donop, after putting on 15, was taken in the slips by D. Raja. He was in fairly good form, hitting out strongly, and it was thought he would have put up a bigger score. Jervis was caught in the slips after putting on 20

The bowling on the visitors side was very fair, particularly that of Aban.

The native team then went to the wickets and at the outset it looked as if they were going to beat the Gymkhana in their first innings, the score reaching eighty with three wickets down and two men batting.

The following are the full scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.	
Col. Rhodes b Aban	22
Dr J E Trask b Aban	3
Capt R B Page b Aban	21
Major Von Donop, R E, c D Raja, b Santan.	15
Dr C B Hill	27
Capt the Hon'ble St Ledger Jervis, c Santan	20
Lieut C F Harold not out	58
Lieut F A Wilson, c Virji, b Aban	5
Lieut B T B Stuart, c Crunna, b Raja	2
Capt Wallington, c Virji, b Aban	6
Lieut F G Geoghegan, b Santan	4
Extras	16
Total	189

LOCAL ELEVEN.

First Innings.	
B H Pavri, c Wilson, b Rhodes	21
M B Virji, b Wallington	18
Rajlingoo, b Stuart	20
E B Virji, c and b Rhodes	27
Raja, c Hill, b Stuart	15
Santan de Costa, b Stuart	14
Narsoo, b Rhodes	2
Eranna, c and b Rhodes	9
Watchmaker, b Rhodes	2
Sayenna, b Stuart	1
Aban	6
Extras	11
Total	146

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 26.

WHEN thunder-clouds hang low and the hot air is laden with the scent of fish and fruit, fowl and vegetables, it is not the most enjoyable time in London. On a sultry summer evening, it is not exactly one's ideal to sit in a stifling theatre listening to jokes that make one realize how similar in constitution one is to a prawn in aspic jelly. But a poet has taught us that we should take life philosophically ; that when we are far from the lips that we love, it is best to make love to the lips that are near. So, as we cannot all rest in sheltered meadows where the feathery grasses, the haughty poppies, the delicate harebells, and the wide open ox-eye daisies are nodding in the evening breezes, we must make the best of the things we possess of our London up to date—stifling, sultry and unfragrant.

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In such weather a melancholy tragedy, three acts long, of grief and tears, wound up by an agonizing suicide, is infinitely more suitable than a broad laughter-convulsing farce. "The Late Lamented," play in three acts, seemed exactly the thing to suit the climate. The title savoured of funeral furnishers, hearse horses, and a general impression of cool black crape.

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But M. Bresson's "Feu Toupinel," adapted to the English stage by Mr. Frank Horner, is not quite as lugubrious as the state of the weather required. It is a most ridiculous farce, acted with great spirit, in spite of the heat, by Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and the usual Court Company. The little theatre was filled, notwithstanding the proximity of the dog-days and the fact that the play has been already on the bill some time. From floor to ceiling in the interludes nothing was to be seen but fluttering fans—waving feathers in the boxes, old-fashioned painted satin and lace in the balcony, and unpretending penny Japanese fans above.

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Every one, except the two widows Nicholson, knows the story of how the Late Lamented acted the role of the virtuous British husband in London and the gay Lothario in Cyprus, whither he went on business connected with the wine trade for six months every year. Both the pretty wife in London and the fascinating younger one in Cyprus were imbued with the strongest faith in the husband's integrity, and when years after they have married again, they still keep up a beautiful devotion to his memory and make pilgrimages on the anniversary of his death to his grave.

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The Late Lamented's successors do not take this evidence of their wives' constancy with equanimity. They rebel, and the quarrel rages round a portrait of the late Mr. Nicholson, of which each of the wives has a copy. Difficulties and mistakes of all kinds arise ; the green-eyed monster is rampant, and the flats occupied by the two families are the scenes of severe matrimonial squabbles. However, everything is patched up becomingly at last. There is no pistol, no cold poison ; the mystery is unravelled, and though the memory of the Late Lamented is impaired in brightness, there is new lustre added to the virtue of his widows.

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It was very remarkable during the play what very admirable taste in dress the Late Lamented had cultivated in his wives. To the elder a walking dress of grey, edged with steel and a white gilet, was very becoming, while the younger was charming in a long slim fawn gown with full skirts to the jacket bodices. In the evening one lady wore an exquisite tea-rose silk with a long train, shewing an embroidered chiffon petticoat, the younger widow appearing in a low-cut pink poplin with long full sleeves to the wrist and a long simple train.

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It was not a Barmecide feast by any means that the literary ladies indulged in last evening at the Criterion. The menu was excellent, the champagne well selected, and the scented Turkish cigarettes such as the ordinary journalist only knows in dreams. This, the third festival, was even more successful, socially and numerically, than its predecessors, and its popularity is so decided that there can be no doubt, in spite of the fun made at the expense of ladies who evolved it, that the literary ladies' dinner will be an annual fixture in the future. The arrangements were carried out by a committee, among whom Miss Honor Morten, niece of Mr. Black, the novelist, is prominent as the promoter of the idea. The editor of *Atalanta*, Mrs. L. T. Meade, occupied the chair, and was supported on each side by Mrs. Crawford, Miss Jessie Fothergill, Miss Jean Middlemass, Mrs. Louise Chauler Moulton, Miss Cobden, Mrs. Pennell, Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, Miss Helen Shipton, Miss Harriett Jay, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Miss Alice Corkran, Mrs. Mona Caird, Miss Helen Zimmern, Miss Adeline Sergeant, Mrs. Roscoe Mullins, Mrs. O'Connor Eccles, Mrs. Graham Tomson, and Miss Honor Morton. There was a long toast list after dinner, when the chairwoman proposed the Queen ; to which Mrs. Crawford responded, expressing the hope that the throne might long be preserved from masculine influences. Mrs. Louise Chauler Moulton, the American poet, proposed "the literature of her native land ; Mrs. Frank Leslie, instead of a speech, recited Joaquin Miller's "The Bravest Battle of All ;" and Miss Harriet Jay told Mr. Robert Buchanan's story "Nell" in the vernacular of the East End. It was very late when the emancipated sisterhood separated to return to their bachelor quarters, or to the domestic hearth, where the devoted husband sat darning the family stockings like a true man, unselfishly enjoying his wife's pleasure.

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It may be gratifying to the yet unchastened male mind to hear that in Scotland there is a decrease in the majority of the female over the male population. In 1881 Scotch women were in a majority over the men of 136,623 ; in 1891, the ladies still exceeded the gentleman by 130,181. But, in round numbers, their falling off amounted to 6,500.

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It is proposed to build an annexe to Westminister Abbey, not for the sake of the living—the aisles are still broad enough to hold even more than the average congregation—but for the dead, who are every day being crowded out for want of space to hold their ashes and to record their virtues and their triumphs. It has been unanimously decided by the Commissioners, including the Dean of Westminster, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir M. Layard, Mr. Waterhouse, and Mr. Jennings, M.P., that the Abbey is now overcrowded with monuments and that there is room only for a few more interments. The Commission agrees with Mr. Shaw Lefevre that the houses in Old Palace Yard must be removed ; but there are differences of opinion on the question of the site for the proposed annexe. Some of the Commissioners think the addition should be erected on the site of the old refectory, while others recommend the ground on which the old houses stand. But in the interests of æstheticism, which Sir Frederick Leighton represents, would it not be a commendable piece of vandalism by which title improvements effected by demolition are generally called, to clear out the monuments, if not the dust, of unheroic heroes, rather than relegate our own century's honoured dead to a last resting-place outside the precincts hallowed by time and association ?

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Carlyle used strong language about the very mixed company that shared the hospitality—not to say enjoyed the privilege—of sepulture in the Abbey. He had a rooted dislike to the idea of being buried in Westminster. "There must be," he said, "a general jail-delivery of scoundrels now lying there before any honest man's bones can rest peacefully within its walls." But if every one was as select as Carlyle as to his company in the graveyard, what a mighty picking of steps there would be through the length and breadth of Britain before the honest men and women would lay down. Carlyle forgot a fact about scoundrels—they never disturb the decorum of death's sleep, though they contribute largely to the liveliness of life. On the contrary, it is the conscientious saint, not the sinner, whose ghostly vagaries interfere with our repose. Then let the Commissioners eject the monuments that are unworthy of the beauty or the sanctity of the Abbey, to make room for newer claimants to the immortality that is conferred on those whose names are written on its tablets.

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Apropos of—no, not of scoundrels—Carlyle took liberties with the English tongue that would ill become a lady correspondent. *Apropos* of churches, ceremonials, and famous people, it is reported that Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell, bachelor, and Mrs. Catherine O'Shea, spinster, the recently divorced wife of Captain O'Shea, were married yesterday at Steyning, near Brighton, before the registrar. Inquisitive people have been to enquire on the spot, have telegraphed to the vicar, the Revd. A. Pridgeon, and have interviewed the registrar, but with very poor results. The vicar did not celebrate the marriage, the registrar was dumb on the subject, and all that could be learned was that notice of the intended marriage was given on Tuesday ; on Wednesday, an amateur detective discovered the radiant Parnell buying a wedding-ring at Farrer and White's, 63 Cheapside ; and on Thursday Mr. Parnell ordered his carriage at 6-30 a.m. and drove to Steyning, where report says the final act in the great drama was enacted before two witnesses. So this is the end ! It is always love that makes the world go round, whether in Westminster Abbey, Gretna Green, or the Steyning registry office. We can live without parliamentary leadership, our constituents' confidence, or even without the imaginary crown bestowed by a nation that had no real one to give ; but statesman, soldier, sailor or slave, we all join in chorus with James Greig :

"I'd take my harp and break the strings
That oft the sweetest music shed,
And fly from earth on borrowed wings,
If love were dead !

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY GLOBE-TROTTER.

II.—GEMELLI CARERI IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN.

IT was at Bander-Congo that Gemelli Careri first found himself within the sphere of Indian influence. Indeed, Bander Congo might almost be regarded as a part of Portuguese India, so great were the powers and privileges granted to the Portuguese in this port. There they received by treaty from the king of Persia a tribute of five horses and eleven hundred tomans a year. There they had their flag flying and exercised jurisdiction over all Christians in the town, and we are even told that their predominance was so great that no Christian could be converted to Mahometanism there. Indeed, in the words of our author they had "almost as absolute a command as if they were in Goa, not only over their own subjects, but all Christians who passed that way."

At the time of his arrival the Hindu merchants were adorning their houses inside and out with fine cloth and lamps for the Diwali. They received the stranger hospitably, and after sprinkling him with rose-water entertained him with an exhibition of Indian dancers. This account of what he saw is interesting as being, perhaps, the first description of an Indian nautch by a European pen, although the performance has been so often described by Western travellers to the East since his time. The dancing women were "clothed some in Persian, others in Indian dress, and sang in both languages. The former had a dress of striped silk which did not reach lower than the calf of the leg and widened below like a petticoat. Underneath they had a long pair of drawers which descended to the instep and were ornamented with a circlet of silver. They had also a large number of gold and silver rings on their toes and fingers which were painted with *inma* or red earth, as also their teeth, the inside of their eyes, and their foreheads were with black earth. They wore a little cap bordered with a band of gauze, half silk and half thread, whence fell their long hair down to their waists. A long yellow and red veil covered their shoulders and came eddying as far as their arms. Besides double earrings they had in the middle of their nostrils a great gold ring, and other pendants fastened or glued to their foreheads. But of all these ornaments the most uncomfortable seemed to me to be a stud gilt or of gold which they passed through and through the curved part at the top of the nose, which appeared to us Europeans a great deformity. They had a gold carcanet or a collar of pearls, according to their means, and beautiful bracelets. In this dress they began to dance with much gravity to the sound of a drum and of two pieces of metal, together with the bells they had on their feet. Afterwards they excited themselves by a thousand gestures and a thousand immodest postures, cracking their fingers with much grace and from time to time mingling song with the dance, which pleased me so much that I wished to see them more than once, and others also who danced in a different manner in another house."

While Gemelli Careri was staying at Bander Congo, the town was startled by a characteristic oriental tragedy. The Persian custom-house officer, being displeased with the conduct of two rich Arab merchants, took advantage of a visit they paid him to poison them with diamond dust which he put in their cups of coffee. One of them drank the coffee, but the other courteously gave his cup to the uncle of the Persian official. Both of those who drank the poisoned coffee died in agony on the following night. The servant who had prepared the coffee disappeared, and it was said that he had been killed for fear he might reveal his master's crime.

At Bander Congo our traveller was first introduced to the practices of the Hindu religion. While there he visited under a great banyan tree two Hindu temples and saw the Indian settlers on the Persian coast taking their offerings of rice and butter to the silver-headed and silver-footed image of Bhawani. Every morning and evening they went to the seashore to scatter rice on the water for the benefit of the fishers and to bring back water to wash the face and ears of their families. The Indian merchants in Persia made their best profit out of pearls. Gemelli saw them separating the large from the small ones by passing them through copper sieves as if they were making shot. By taking them to Surat they could make thirty per cent. gain, if they managed to smuggle them in without being detected by the custom-house officers there.

In spite of the nautches, the shooting and the Roman Catholic services that Gemelli enjoyed at Bander Congo, he was eager to go on to India. His friends, Father Francis and Father Constantine, had taken passages for themselves and for their slaves on an English ship bound for Surat and wanted him to accompany them. But he would not embark on an English vessel, fearing the rigorous custom-house at Surat and the French who lay in wait for English ships attempting to enter that harbour. So he preferred a Moorish ship which was taking to Damaun eight horses that the king of Portugal had received as tribute from the king of Persia. Although he got his passage for nothing, he had good reason to repent of his choice before he reached his destination.

He got on board at five o'clock on a Friday night. As ships were not allowed to supply themselves with water at Bander Congo for fear of a water famine there, they touched at Angon, but, finding the cisterns there dry, had to go on two miles further to the island of Kechini, where they took in a supply of brackish water. Gemelli landed on the island to shoot and take notes, and found that the inhabitants knew how to manufacture the dried fish familiar to us under the name of Bombay ducks. "They eat there excellent pilchards, as also in the island of Angon. The people of the country have no better food. They have them dried in the sun and keep them as substitutes for bread during the whole year. Fine pearls are also obtained in these two islands, but the islanders like their pilchards better, as something more sure and easy to fish." On the first of December he sailed past Ormuz. Nothing remained to give evidence of the ancient wealth which won it immortality in Milton's sounding verse. "It grows neither tree nor herb, being all covered with very white salt which causes its barrenness. The water which falls from heaven is the only sweet water to be got for drinking there, and it is collected in cisterns for the garrison of the fort." Gemelli evidently kept a diary on his voyage, extracts from which we will endeavour to construct out of his detailed narrative, taking care to add nothing, but abridging and omitting when convenient.

Dec. 4.—Entered Indian Ocean without losing sight of land. The Moors continually occupied in rubbing their eyelids with a black drug, good, they say, for the eyes, pulling out with little pincers the hair of their beards where they don't want them to grow again and covering the nails of their feet and hands with red earth. They are, however, much less insolent in their behaviour to strangers than the Turks. The captain and crew pay me much respect on account of the recommendation of the Superintendent of Bander Congo.

Dec. 7.—Becalmed before uninhabited islands, used as retreats by corsairs. Excessively hot. Indian winter seems like an Italian summer. The Persians on board early in the morning strip themselves naked and throw plenty of salt-water over their heads. At evening a favourable wind took us in sight of the island of Pishini. Our head still to the east, in order that after making the point of Diu we may sail more easily towards Surat and Damaun.

Dec. 8.—False alarm. Vessel coming to meet us. Amused to see the eagerness with which the Moors take their rusty matchlocks on which they base their hopes of defence, as the ship has only eight cannon bad and worse served. The ship sheers off, showing a red flag in token of amity.

Dec. 9.—At day-break a ship in the east. The Moors so frightened that, taking their arms, they begin to howl like dogs barking at a distance. They won't get into the skiff to board the vessel, as I advise them to do, offering myself to go with them. Presently the suspicious vessel sails away northwards and puts an end to the cries and fears of the Moors, who thought it was one of the corsairs, called Sangans, inhabiting the isles and marshy places on the continent near Sind and Gujarat.

In the evening a calm. Saw a Terrankin or ship of Kanas. We had some reason to fear that it might take advantage of the darkness of night to surprise us, so I advised the captain to give powder and shot to twenty soldiers who were on board and to have the artillery loaded and place sentinels ; for the Moors travel like brutes without any foresight, waiting for the enemy to be upon them before they distribute ammunition and load.

Dec 10th.—The terrankin out of sight.

Dec 11th.—Annoying calm. In the evening a sailor caught a fish weighing five pounds. As it was the first caught on the voyage, the sailors put it up to auction, according to the custom of the Moors, and fastened it to the mast. After a brisk competition a merchant bought it for twenty-two abasis (about six crowns), which were divided among the sailors for a dinner.

Dec. 12th and 13th.—Contrary winds. Changed our course to avoid a boat supposed to be manned by Sangans. At night, real danger in the form of a squall.

Dec. 14th.—Squall worse and wind contrary. The ignorant sailors resolve to return to Kechini, although we see an English vessel keeping steadily on her course. In vain I encouraged them and assured them that the tempest would not last. They would not be persuaded. However, I had prophesied truly : the storm stopped before night, and we returned to our course, the captain swearing that it was for love of me that he turned the head eastward.

Saw for the first time the flying fish. It rises a gun shot above the water and falls back again, its wings being unable to sustain its weight of ten or twelve ounces. It quits its natural element when pursued by the fish called by the Portuguese the abnous. This fish which eats the others is blue, of good flavour and enough for four persons.

Dec. 15.—A furious wind. We are in danger. A tremendous fall of rain all night, wetting those below as well as those on deck. The Moorish women in the cabin under the poop weep bitterly, while their husbands on deck call upon Mahomet to save them from the death which they think near.

Dec. 16th.—Fine weather again. The sailors think they descry the continent at Giaske which belongs to the Baluchis, and we make for it, but can't regain what we lost the day before. All this was due to the incredible ignorance of the pilot who came at a venture, and at Cange had never been anything but a tobacconist. The captain, who saw the danger to which we were exposed by the pilot's inexperience, addressed a long discourse to me and told me that I ought to take charge of the ship. I excused myself and told him that the old pilot, after having chewed opium all day to add to the imbecility due to old age, sailed through the night with the two topsails lowered and the head of the ship towards the land, thereby exposing the ship to the danger of running into rocks. If the captain wished to save us from perishing, he must spread all sail and turn the ship's head to sea. He immediately gave orders to this effect, and prayed me to attend to the compass and watch over the management of the ship, because, in addition to the fact that he no longer had confidence in the ignorant pilot, he believed that I understood navigation and naval charts. As the danger was common, I yielded to the captain's prayer, conducted the working of the ship, and made the soldiers take their arms when any ship appeared in sight. So that on the slightest occasion they immediately call for the *Aga Gemelli*, maintaining that as a European I ought to know everything—so high is the opinion they have of us. Thus they make me play the part both of commander and pilot. However, as I don't know much more than them, all that I do is to guide the ship southward during the day. As sleep is a necessity, at night I leave the direction to the ignorant pilot, who robs us of all the progress made during the day.

Dec. 17.—The result is that, though we spread five sails and had a good wind, we find ourselves in the same place as we were in eleven days ago. Such are the delays to which those are exposed who embark on Moorish vessels. Towards evening we sight some towns in the kingdom of Sind, a province of the Great Mogul.

Dec. 25th.—I have such a quarrel with the pilot, who did not work the ship at all during the night, that I refuse any more to have anything to do with the working of the ship.

Dec. 28th.—At daybreak the ignorant sailors and pilot think they have made out the town and fortress of Diu, which projects into the sea more than any other. On this glad tidings the captain distributes to all the crew, according to the Moorish custom, *cacciari*, which is a mixture of black beans, rice, and lentils. They eat it in Indian fashion, dipping one hand in a plate of melted butter and filling it in another plate with the cacciari, which they carry to the mouth by handfuls.

The sailors turn out to have been mistaken. Having recognised their error, they turn the ship's head towards the south for Damaun in such a way that the wind, from being contrary, becomes favourable.

Dec. 29th.—I have already said that the pilot understood neither the compass nor charts. This was how it happened that to-day, seeing themselves near land, they all persuaded themselves that it was the village of Mayna (Mahim ?) near Bassein, a town belonging to the Portuguese, and therefore they had arrived at the end of their voyage. All the crew manifested great joy, and still more the merchants, who believed that they had saved their persons and their goods. As for the ignorant pilot, proud of having conducted the ship so successfully for India, he went round with a paper in his hand to mark down what the passengers promised him for having shown such diligence. When he came to me, I told him I would give him nothing, because I knew well that the land we saw was not what he thought it was.

Gemelli's suspicions turned out to be well founded. When they landed they found to their alarm that, instead of being at Mahim, they were at Mangalore in Gujarat, 400 miles north-east of Damaun. However, after that they got on rather better, and on January 8th our traveller found himself, to his great joy, actually anchored off Damaun, after a voyage of 1,200 miles, which would have been only half as long if they had had an efficient pilot.

MONTE CASTRA.

AN UNPROVED CHARGE UNDER THE AGE ACT.

A CASE under the Age of Consent Act was tried by Mr. Houghs, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, on Saturday last. The facts as elicited at the trial, according to the local correspondent of the *Statesman*, are as follows :—One Moothoonundan, a Madras Hindoo, on the 15th May last married a girl named Achamoodhos, aged 11 years and 8 months, according to the Hindoo rites. The girl was given in marriage by Moathama, her mother ; her father being dead. Since their marriage the married couple were living in the husband's house. They slept in different rooms, although the girl had attained puberty on 30th June. Moothoo, the mother, embraced Mahomedanism, and married one Esmaile on the 2nd July. During the absence of Moothoonundan the girl was abducted by her mother and step father, and with them she is still living. Baboo Kunja Behary Bannerjee, pleader, on behalf of the husband, applied to the District Magistrate, under Section 551, Criminal Procedure Code, for the immediate restoration of the girl to the husband. He argued that after the marriage of a Hindoo girl, her husband becomes her natural guardian according to Hindoo law ; and even if the Court holds that the mother is a natural guardian of a minor girl, whether married or unmarried, still in the present case the mother ceased to be so from the moment she renounced Hindooism. The detention of a minor by deceitful means to convert her to Mahomedanism is an unlawful detention, as contemplated in Section 551.

The Court overruled it and dismissed the application of the husband. Mr. Hough then, as a District Magistrate, under Section 191, Criminal Procedure Code, took cognizance of a complaint that Moothoo had committed rape on his own child-wife, and commenced to investigate the charge.

Mr. Bonnerjee, for the accused, urged that no complaint of the kind whatever had been made by any person, nor even a hint or suggestion thrown out that Moothoo had completed the marriage with his girl-wife, that in the face of the Circular of the Government of India issued just after the Bill was passed, the Government of India expressed full confidence in the discretion with which officers exercising the powers of District Magistrate, to whom alone is entrusted jurisdiction to enquire and commit for trial is left by law, would carry out its provisions, and that no action would be taken except on really trustworthy information brought by responsible persons who might reasonably be presumed to have knowledge of the facts they assert to have occurred and that no mere suspicion would be held sufficient to put the law in motion. It is not fair for the Court to take cognizance of the alleged offence. Mr. Bonnerjee further stated that what the opponents of the Bill apprehended, and to remove which apprehension the above circular was issued, has actually happened in the present case.

The Magistrate went into the case, examined the girl, her mother and others, and at last discharged the husband as there was no evidence against him.

WEDDING IN MADRAS.

ON Tuesday afternoon, writes a correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, one of the prettiest weddings at which it has ever been my lot to be present, took place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Armenian Street. The ceremony was fixed for the convenient hour of 5 p.m., by which time a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled in this grand old church. Amongst them were Mr. Justice Parker, the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Boyson, Colonel, Mrs., and the Misses Underwood, Colonel and Mrs.

every case. Yet there are some curious likenesses between the Bombay and Melbourne schemes, which are worth mentioning. The Vehar-Tulsi-Powai branch is, like the Yan Yean, Wallaby Creek and silver Creek, a chain of supplies, one falling into the other; and what the Maroondah extension is to it Tanna is to that of Bombay. The rough, hilly country near the Nimmo Falls is not at all unlike the Ghaut jungle, while there are scenes in the valley of the Watts whose loveliness may be contrasted even with the glimpses seaward from the summits of Salsette. In each case the chief outlay on the great addition has been the lengthy channel of conveyance by which the new source has been linked to the old, but we have nothing to compare to the Tansa dam, which probably contains more masonry than all the stone work in the dams and weirs of Australasia put together, while the whole cost, with that of its channel, is little more than that of the new Maroondah supply. Both schemes have provided for future extension. Melbourne receives at present a maximum supply of 46,000,000 gallons a day, or 92 gallons per head of the population, representing a capital expenditure of £3,500,000. The Bombay water-supply as now on the point of coming into operation will cost about £2,250,000 giving by gravitation from 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 gallons per day, or a certain 32 gallons per head. This is a reasonable supply for Europeans, but it is magnificently lavish for natives, so that it will not be likely to need extension for some years to come. The public spirit which has supported such an investment in an Asiatic metropolis, the splendid engineering talent exhibited under exceptional difficulties, the magnitude of the means employed to surmount them, and the impressive vastness of the works themselves, approach the American scale upon which immense supplies are given to the great centres of the United States, and confer of themselves another title to fame upon the splendid and opulent city of Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In pursuing his researches on the phosphorescence of gems under the electric discharge in a high vacuum, Mr. Crookes finds the light evoked to be of different colours, according to the origin of the stone. Diamonds from the Cape show a blue phosphorescence, those from Brazil a red, orange, blue, or yellow, and those from Australia a yellow, blue, orangeen light. Crystalline alumina, that is to say the ruby, sapphire, and corundum, phosphoresce a deep red, and give a spectrum of one crimson line. Yellow sapphire glows with a delicate lilac tint. Uncut specimens of phenakite become yellow and blue under the discharge; while green emerald from Ireland emits a deep red lustre similar to that of the ruby, but does not give the crimson spectrum of that crystal.

Mr. Crookes, in a recent paper read to the Royal Society, has shown that foils of gold, silver, platinum, and other mentals are "evaporated" or dissipated in vapour at ordinary temperatures when they are subjected to the electrical excitement in his vacuum tubes. The metalic vapour is caught and deposited on plates of glass, and the colour of the metallic film thus produced varies with its thickness as the colour of a soap-bubble does. The fine new purple alloy of gold and aluminium (Al2 Au) discovered by the chemist to the Mint, behaves in a curious way when thus "evaporated." Only the gold is volatile, and it forsakes the aluminium to which it has been united in the furnace. The pure gold deposits in a film on the glass, and the surface of the alloy shows the white lustre of aluminium.

The model of a Japanese earthquake, executed for Professor Sekiya by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, represents by means of a bent wire, the patch followed by a particle of the ground during the earthquake. It has been made from the record of an earthquake at Tokio, which took place on January 15, 1887, as recorded by Professor Ewing's delicate seismograph. The wire is bent into such an intricate tangle that one can scarcely believe the motion of the ground should be so peculiar. It enables one to understand the sickening terror so often felt by those who have experienced an earthquake.

Mr. H. Darwin, of the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, has devised a "cup-micrometer" for measuring the rate of growth of a plant. A thread is attached to the upper end of the plant, and passes over a pulley. To its lower end is fastened a weight, which descends as the plant increases in height. The amount of its descent is a measure of the vertical growth of the plant, and it is observed very exactly by means of the micrometer in question.

A curious instance of one poison killing another is reported from Yackandandah, Victoria, where Dr. Mueller has recently administered strychnine in cases of snake bite. A solution of nitrate of strychnine in 240 parts of water, mixed with a little glycerine, is prepared, and 20 minims injected hypodermically at intervals of 10 to 20 minutes, according to the virulence of the attack. In one case a grain of strychnine has been given thus within a few hours. The two poisons are antagonistic, and the characteristic effects of the strychnine only show themselves after the venom has been neutralised.

The first independent action of the drug is evinced by slight muscular spasms, and the injections must then be discontinued, unless after a time the snake poison reasserts itself. So long as the latter is active the strychnine can be applied in quantities which would be fatal in the absence of the virus. Out of one hundred patients treated this way, some of whom were at the point of death, there was only one failure, and that arose from the stoppage of the injections after one and a quarter grains of strychnine were administered. Any part of the body will serve for the injection, but Dr. Mueller chooses a part near the snake bite.

It is pleasant to record that M Elisee Reclus, the well-known French writer on scientific subjects, and author of the "Nouvelle Geographie Universelle," has been awarded a prize of 20,000fr. by a committee of the French Academy for his services in popularising science. French authors probably excel those of every other nation in the art of lucid and attractive exposition.

Japanese playing cards have been the subject of a paper read at the United States National Museum, by Mr. Van Rensselaer. They appear to have originated in Japan and have no resemblance to those of China, India, or Europe. There are 49 in the pack, and these are divided into 12 suits of four cards each, with a plain white extra card, called the "joker." The designs on the cards represent the 12 months by flowers and vegetables or scenery, and each card is different from all the others.

The shortness of aerial voyages in balloons is partly due to the difficulty of keeping at a constant altitude, a difficulty which is increased by the imperfect means employed to measure the height of the balloon above the ground. The means in question consist of a mercurial or an aneroid barometer giving the atmospheric pressure, and the device of throwing leaves of thin paper overboard and watching whether they rise or fall, to determine whether the balloon is descending or ascending. M. Andre Dubois has applied the differential manometer or air pressure gauge of Kretz to this purpose, and finds it to possess a sensibility to change of pressure in the atmosphere 150 times greater than that of the mercurial barometer. The same apparatus is also available in ballooning to measure the variations of pressure due to the resistance of the air.

The Government of Tasmania have created a department for conserving the Crown forests, which cover over 16,000,000 acres, and promise to be very valuable. The gum trees are the most common, and some are of great size. An Ioloss blue gum, 330 feet high, has been observed, and there is one called "Lady Franklin's Tree," near Hobart Town, which measures 107 feet in girth a few feet from the ground. It is a pale timber, heavy, strong and durable, and useful in building houses or ships. The "peppermint tree," another gum, also grows to a great altitude, especially in the humid valleys of the island. It is useful in carpentry, and does not split in drying. The "stringy bark gum," the "manna" tree, which exudes a sugary substance, the red gum, cider gum, weeping gum, iron bark, and blackwood, with many others, are promising timbers, either useful or ornamental.

French geologists have made several important discoveries in Tunisia, and the latest is the jawbone of a mastodon, which was found recently by M. Gaudry at Cheri-Ohera, while examining some ancient aqueducts. The extinct animal which furnished the fossil is believed to have been the *Mastodon angustidens* of Cuvier.

Tanning elephants' hide is a new American industry. The method used is like that adopted with cows' hide, but the bath is stronger, and the time of exposure about six months. When taken from the vat the leather is 1¼ in. thick, and is made into small articles, such as pocket-books, satchels, and card cases. Floor rugs are also made of it, but their price is very high. A cigar case costs from £5 to £20.

Mr. H. B. Pilkington has recently called attention to the destruction of birds and insects by railway trains in motion. The front of a locomotive is frequently covered with dead insects, and sometimes one can see upon it the marks of blood from birds which have been killed. Partridges and grouse, startled by the noise of the approaching train and whirring across the line, are occasionally killed, and fall either on the engine or the line. Mr. Pilkington once noticed a fine grouse lying wounded on the locomotive, where it remained for 100 miles of the journey. The destruction of birds by their flying against the telegraph wires at night has often been mentioned, but the loss of life from moving trains is probably far greater.

The trains on the Milwaukee Railroad were recently delayed by swarms of caterpillars crossing the line at a point seven miles from Mankato, in Minnesota. The sand boxes were soon exhausted, and two engines were found necessary to move the trains owing to the slipping of the wheels caused by the dead caterpillars.

The question why a piece of solid iron floats on molten iron has been satisfactorily answered by Dr. Anderson and Mr. Wrightson. The cold metal is really heavier than the molten, and when first placed in the latter it sinks by virtue of its weight; but growing warmer it expands, and thereby becoming specifically lighter it rises to the surface. After a time, however, it again shrinks and melts into the fluid mass around it.

The Society of Arts have offered a Fothergill prize of £20 for the best invention intended to prevent or extinguish fires in theatres or other places of public amusement. A full description of the apparatus, with drawings or models required to elucidate it, must be sent in to the secretary of the Society, John-street, Adelphi, on or before the 31st December next. In cases where the invention is in actual use, reference must be made to places where it can be inspected.

At a circus at Chicago on Thursday (18 ult.) while Miss Una, a well-known snake-charmer, was going through her performance one of the reptiles attacked her. She had wound a 14 ft. python round her body, and was about to lift another snake out of the basket, when the python tightened its coils and caught her arm in its jaws. The excitement in the circus was intense. Hundreds of people fled, and many women fainted. Miss Una was very cool, and called three attendants, who released her, after a fearful struggle with the python. The jaws of the snake had to be forced open, and the wound was afterwards cauterised.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Lahore paper learns that during the rainy season the dead bodies of the natives of Berhampore are generally cremated at their own houses, as the river then becomes full, and there is no room on the banks for burning the dead. This, remarks our contemporary, seems to be a terribly bad practice, and may encourage the outbreak of cholera and other epidemics during the rainy season at Berhampore.

The Madras Municipal Amendment Bill, it will surprise many of our readers to hear, writes the local *Mail*, has been "dropped" under telegraphic orders from the Secretary of State. The *quidnuncs* are asking the reason, but nobody can give it, not even the Madras Government itself apparently!

Tea cultivation in Burma is making but slow progress. There were five plantations in the province at the end of last year; but the area under the tea plant was only 78 acres against 172 acres in 1889, the falling off being attributed to the want of sufficient labour for one or two of the plantations. The outturn of manufactured tea also dropped from 12,250 lbs. in 1889 to 5,710 lbs. in 1890.

Some 3,060 indentured labourers went over to the Strait Settlements from Madras in 1890 and over 16,000 free passengers, both figures being an increase over the preceding year. 14,103 immigrants also returned from the Straits during the year.

The goods traffic on the North-Western Railway continues abnormally heavy. For the last ten days of June it was as near as possible double the traffic for the corresponding fortnight of last year, and the earnings were ahead of the same period by some five lakhs of rupees. Comparing the receipts of the three months from 1st April to 30th June, with those of the corresponding three months of last year, we find a total increase of revenue of over fourteen lakhs.

The remonstrances which have been addressed by the representatives of foreign Powers to the Court of Peking, have had (the Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs) the effect of inducing the Emperor to issue a decree denouncing in energetic terms the outrages which have been perpetrated. The edict declares that the attacks on foreigners have occasioned great anxiety to the sovereign. It condemns unequivocally those who are suspected to have had any part in bringing about the troubles, and peremptorily directs the officials to suppress the movement by all means in their power. Specific orders have been given for the prompt decapitation of any persons implicated in the recent riots and massacres.

The announcement of "Rudyard Kipling reported dying," which appeared the other evening on a *Pall Mall Gazette* poster, gave an unnecessary shock to many of his friends, writes the *World*. The report thus placarded came from America, and can only be accounted for as the result of a confusion between Mr. Kipling and an uncle of his who, as a matter of fact, died a few days ago in the States from an illness somewhat similar to that described. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who was ordered a voyage for his own health, has now reached New York too late to find his uncle alive. But he has greatly benefited by the voyage, and has been able to work upon deck for two or three hours every day.

The following is said to be a correct copy of the register of the marriage of Mr. Parnell with Mrs. O'Shea, which took place on the 25th ultimo at Steyning, near Brighton:—"Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., forty-four, bachelor, Euston Hotel, London, son of John Parnell, deceased, landed proprietor. Katherine O'Shea, formerly Wood, spinster, forty, divorced wife of Wm. Henry O'Shea, 9, Walsingham-terrace. Aldrington, daughter of John Page Wood, deceased, clerk in holy orders. Witnesses, Phillis Briceson, Elizabeth Leggett; W. H. Spearing, Registrar; Edward Cripps Superintendent-Registrar.

All Encenias (writes an Oxford correspondent) are more or less the same: there is always the same rush for tickets and crush for seats; always the individual who sacrifices himself by wearing a red or yellow tie and thereby becoming the butt for the gallery wits; always the strong detachment of seedy-looked country parsons: even the jokes are painfully similar, but luckily there are fresh visitors to laugh at them. As for the reading of the prize compositions, the less said the better. Probably the two worst things at one of the latest Encenias, were the Professor of Poetry's Creweian Oration, which was bad Latin badly delivered, and the asinine and irrepressible efforts at wit of an undergraduate in a Corpus tie.

At the Anglesea County Court on Tuesday, 23rd ult., at Menai Bridge, Mr. E. Langtry, husband of Mrs. Langtry, the well-known actress, was sued by Dr. O. T. Williams, Holyhead, for the recovery of £17s. 6d. for professional services. Mr. T. R. Evans, on behalf the plaintiff, said that the case came before the Registrar that morning, and he had made an order for payment of the amount by instalments of 30s. a month. He (Mr. Evans) applied for an order for immediate payment, seeing that the defendant lived at an hotel at Holyhead, and was possessed of ample means. Mr. E. Roberts, who appeared for the defence, protested against the re-opening of the case after the matter had been settled by the registrar. He urged that the course had been adopted simply for the purpose of giving publicity to the case, as the defendant unfortunately was named Langtry. His Honor: Why unfortunately? I should not object to bear the name of Langtry. Mr. Evans stated that Mr. Langtry had any amount of money. He lived at a first-class hotel, and enjoyed himself going out fishing every day. His Honor saw no reason for interfering with the discretion of the registrar.

Miss Osborn, who appears in the first class of the Cambridge Historical Tripos List, is the younger daughter of the late Colonel R. D. Osborn, who died so suddenly two years ago when playing tennis with Mr. Ernest Renshaw. Mr. W. Harrison Moore, of King's, who is Senior in Part II. of the Law Tripos, has repeated his achievement of last year, when he was Senior in Part I. and "George Long" prizeman. He is a student of the Middle Temple, and has, amongst other successes, carried off the Barstow Law Scholarship and a first-class studentship of the Four Inns of Court.

Emin Pasha gives his opinion of the English-German Treaty. "Certain it is," writes he, "that the English have carried off from us the lion's share in East Africa, and, had the offer been made me, I should long ago have been in Uganda and Unyoro. But now that cannot be, and our business is simply to make the very best use of the small share which remains to us." He gives an account of his progress in the erection of the forts, magazines, and dwellings for the soldiers. "I am not yet in a position to finish all that I have begun. But our bridges are now complete. It was nauseous labour, I can tell you, on account of the crocodiles." In a third letter he expresses a very fervent hope that Major von Wissmann will not forsake Africa, but will return to it once more.

At the Hall of Science the other evening, Mr. G. W. Foote, president of the National Secular Society, performed a ceremony which has of late become almost obsolete amongst Freethinkers—'the naming of infants' to wit. The parents appeared on the platform with their child, a baby of three months. Mr. Foote briefly explained that the custom of publicly naming children, which had been frequently observed by Mr. Bradlaugh, Mrs. Besant, and other secularist lecturers, was in no sense intended to be a travesty of any religious function. If parents desired their offspring to be publicly identified with the Freethought party, there was was no reason why this should not be done. Then Mr. Foote, having kissed the baby with due solemnity, named it 'Carlile Bradlaugh Owen Golding.' The first of this portentous string of 'given names' is derived from Richard Carlile, who suffered ten years of imprisonment early in this century for asserting the right of free publication. Mr. Foote expressed a hope that, when the child becomes old enough to understand the significance of the names he bears, he may prove worthy of them."

It is a persistent feminine superstition that men dine at their club (when they can find a pretext that will avail them) because they are able to wallow, for next to nothing, in all the seasonable and unseasonable luxuries. What a mere superstition it is, the letter from "A Club Man" in the *Daily Telegraph* would inform us, even if we did not know it already. This outraged diner says that the 3s. 6d. dinner at his "swell" club, all marble and gilding, is not fit to eat, whereas at a semi-Bohemian literary club he gets an exquisite repast for half a crown. We should like to know the name of that literary feasting-house. The truth is that the cooking at most clubs is execrable, and the menus horribly same; and the reason lies almost entirely in bad management. Club secretaries, who are very often retired military officers, are not the most businesslike of men; and, as a rule, the steward and the cook are the joint autocrats of the house.

The Duchess of Castro-Enriquez was recently arrested in Madrid on a charge of maltreating a girl in her service. The Duchess (the *Daily News'* correspondent says) is a grandee of the first class in her own right, and a highly-connected, wealthy, eccentric and quick-tempered lady, who was separated from her husband a few years ago. She was arrested while at dinner in her splendid palace in the Calle Arenal. The Duchess was conveyed to prison in a cab at ten o'clock at night, to avoid popular demonstrations of indignation. It is stated that she has cruelly ill-treated the girl, who is only ten years of age, ever since she took her out of a foundling hospital to make her a servant and companion of her own children.

The official programme of the national celebration of the 14th of July in Paris, which has been drawn up by the Corporation, gives the working districts a larger part of the festivities than in former years. The intention of the Municipal Council, says a correspondent, is emphasised of making the national fete a day for the working classes who cannot afford to go to the expensive entertainments which have won for Paris the name of the gay city. The centre of the fete this year was to be in the 19th and 20th arrondissements, which are inhabited entirely by working families. On the outer boulevards in this neighbourhood a fair was to be held on a length of four miles. These two districts have been provided with a magnificent thoroughfare, the Avenue de la Republique, which descends in a straight line to the Chateau d'Eau and the Place de la Republique, and brings them within easy reach of the centre of the city. This avenue was to be opened by the President of the Republic on July 13th. On the 14th, in the morning, there was to be a distribution of small sums of money to the poor, and the statue of Danton was to be unveiled. In the afternoon the usual free performance, concluding with the Marseillaise, was to be given at the Opera, the Opera Comique, the Francaise, the Odeon, and most of the principal theatres.

Cock-fighting appears to be—in Nottingham, at least—not quite so obsolete as most people are wont to imagine. It is not carried on with the openness of Hogarth's days; but that the degrading and now illegal pastime still flourishes in a stealthy way is unhappily evident from the details of a prosecution before the Nottingham magistrates. In this case a party of men had agreed to fight "a main of cocks" for eight pounds aside in the barn of a farmer at Watnall, to which they contrived to gain access. The significant part of the matter according to the evidence is that, the match being decided on, all the old appliances of the cock-pit seem to have been at once forthcoming. The birds were duly trimmed and clipped and, according to the evidence of the farmer's son, a strange man was seen putting steel spurs on the cock's legs, while another was drawing a chalk line. The birds were then "incited to fight," and the barn floor was afterwards found strewn with feathers with blood upon them. To what extent this strange survival of our "old English sports" has gained a footing among us does not appear, but the magistrate's rather mild fine of twenty shillings for each offender seems hardly likely to arrest its progress.

The only elevated railway in the United Kingdom is that in process of construction at Liverpool. Even at sleepy Naples, however, the idea has caught on, and a line from the centre of the city is to be built, involving the erection of towers over 320ft. high, and the provision of passenger lifts. The electricity to work the trains will be obtained from a waterfall on the river Serreno. Here is another development which does not appear to have obtained much recognition in England. Some years ago Lord Armstrong utilised a waterfall on his Northumberland estate to illuminate his residence, but since then several important continental enterprises of the kind have been carried out, for instance, on the Rhine and the Lake of Geneva.

The Guards, who were sent to Bermuda more than a year ago as a punishment for insubordination, are, it is said, to be brought home in six or eight weeks. The military authorities think that they have been sufficiently punished, and in a few weeks they will be once more in England. Their station is first to be at Pirbright, and after that they will occupy the barracks at the Tower.

Dr. Ludwig Vondolcke, a noted Icelander, who has been practising medicine in Detroit for the last two years, has returned to Iceland for the purpose of interviewing the Government with a view to transporting the entire population to Alaska, and establishing there a colony under the United States. Dr. Vondolcke goes with backing from a number of capitalists interested in the development of Alaska. The United States Government favours the scheme.

The Emperor of Germany, in a conversation at the recent garden-party at Potsdam, is said to have expressed a wish to see the German nobility buying estates in Lorraine. "The climate," said the Emperor, "is excellent, the soil fertile, and the population good-hearted." But the Emperor must be a very sanguine person if he thinks that members of the German nobility or anybody else will be so rash as to buy property in Lorraine. The excellence of the climate and the fertility of the soil are as nothing compared with the dangers of war. Purchasers do not care to invest in estates which may at any moment be turned into battle-fields, and chateaux which may soon be reduced by shells to heaps of ruins. This little informal scheme of the Emperor's for the Germanization of Lorraine shows his personal confidence in the German arms and in the stability of existing political arrangements; but it is not likely to find practical support amongst the German aristocracy.

European diplomacy, writes Mrs. Crawford, is now busy on one side in trying to get the Prince of Naples married to the daughter of the King of the Belgians, and on the other to prevent any such marriage. The German and Austrian Emperors personally favour the plan, they wanting Belgium to be brought into the councils of the Triple Alliance as an auxiliary. Papal and Russian diplomacy are against, and, of course, French also. The King of the Belgians is powerfully governed by family interests. If there were a daughter of his Princess of Naples, he would act in his regal capacity with a view to strengthen her position. This, in the event of the war which Crispi and Bismarck contemplated, could not fail to place him on the side of the two central Empires against France. When Prince Baldwin was alive and was marked out for the Princess Clementine, Leopold was more decile to Papal direction than he now is, the Catholic Belgians being ultra. The Prince of Naples is a silken young man, and of a feeble constitution. I fail to see why he should not be suffered—for he dreads the idea of matrimony—to remain a bachelor. The sons of the late Duke of Aosta and the Duke of Genoa suffice to ensure the the perpetuation of the house of Savoy.

The Westminster Abbey Commissioners have reported unanimously, it seems, on an "enlargement" of Westminster Abbey, in order to provide additional wall space for monuments to the illustrious dead. We shall be curious to see what the Commissioners say about the alternative of St. Paul's, where there is plenty of room already. Can they really prove that the future will produce men too good to be remembered or buried beside Reynolds and Turner, Nelson and Wellington?

A New York correspondent telegraphs:—The *World* publishes a despatch from its Philadelphia correspondent, which says:—Another startling discovery in regard to the accounts of Mr. John Bardsley, the late city treasurer, has been made by the auditing committee appointed by the mayor. In addition to the 200,000 dols. of the State funds already known to have been embezzled, Mr. Bardsley is found to have appropriated 445 428 dols. of the school fund, money received by him from the State treasurer for the year ending June 30. This is a loss to the city which, added to the money locked up in two broken banks, will result in a total deficiency for the city of 1,000, 000 dols. and for the State of 1,200,000 dols.

One of the French papers has lately revived a legend which is not very generally known. It is to the effect that when the devil was cast out of Heaven he fell upon the earth and was broken to pieces. His head rolled into Spain, and that is why the Spaniards are so proud. His hands fell into Turkey, and that is why the Turks are so rapacious. His heart slipped into Italy, and that is why the Italians are so amorous. His stomach went to Germany, and that is why the Germans are such gluttons. Finally his feet remained in France, and that is the reason why Frenchmen are always running after the ladies. The legend bears unmistakeable traces of French origin. But where do we come in?

Two four-oared galleys, manned by boys at Sir E. H. Currie's technical school, at Folkestone, have rowed across to Boulogne. They were accompanied by a steam-launch, but, when one of the galley was swamped in mid-channel it took half-an-hour to effect the rescue of the crew, who "hrd a very rough time of it." Under the circumstances, the title "A Plucky Pull Across the Channel," under which prominence is given to the episode in the morning papers, might, we think, be altered to "A Foolhardy Feat."

In addition to silver medals awarded to persons who were instrumental in saving life on the occasion of the wreck of the emigrant ship Utopia in Gibraltar Bay, on March 17 last, the committee of the Royal Humane Society has awarded medals and testimonials to the following:—O. L. Theobald, surgeon in charge, and five of a boat's crew of the cable ship Amber, and G. Hunter, and W. Maclean. Other rewards conferred by the Royal Humane Society are the following:—The silver clasp, the possessor having previously received the silver and bronze medals, to Michael Waters, Master Shipwright, for saving Mr. Dally at Limerick, April 9; bronze medals to Timothy J. Sullivan, A. B., of Her Majesty's ship Cleopatra, for saving John Leaman in a heavy sea off Montevideo, April 4; Frederick Balmant for plunging from the quay wall at the Torridge, Bideford, on May 3 and saving Frank Barracott; Robert H. Gillett, foreman of ironworks, Mexborough, Yorkshire, for saving a boy named White, who fell into a well 30ft. deep on April 20; W. T. Esson, for saving S. Ludlow in the river Nene, Cambs., April 23; and J Kirby, Her Majesty's ship Indus, for attempting to save T. H. Hughes, R.M.L.I., who fell into the Tagus on the night of May 8.

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

(Continued.)

If we turn now to things exterior and corporeal, the first concern of all is to save the poor workers from the cruelty of grasping speculators, who use human beings as mere instruments for making money. It is neither justice nor humanity so to grind men down with excessive labour as to stupefy their minds and wear out their bodies. Man's powers, like his general nature, are limited, and beyond these limits he cannot go. His strength is developed and increased by use and exercise, but only on condition of due intermission and proper rest. Daily labour, therefore, must be so regulated that it may not be protracted during longer hours than strength admits. How many and how long the intervals of rest should be, will depend on the nature of the work, on circumstances of time and place, and on the health and strength of the workman. Those who labour in mines and quarries, and in work within the bowels of the earth, should have shorter hours in proportion as their labour is more severe and more trying to health. Then, again, the season of the year must be taken into account; for not unfrequently a kind of labour is easy at one time which at another is intolerable or very difficult. Finally, work which is suitable for a strong man cannot reasonably be required from a woman or a child. And, in regard to children, great care should be taken not to place them in workshops and factories until their bodies and minds are sufficiently mature. For just as rough weather destroys the buds of spring, so too early an experience of life's hard work blights the young promise of a child's powers, and makes any real education impossible. Women, again, are not suited to certain trades; for a woman is by nature fitted for home-work, and it is that which is best adapted at once to preserve her modesty and to promote the good bringing up of children and the well-being of the family. As a general principle it may be laid down, that a workman ought to have leisure and rest in proportion to the wear and tear of his strength; for the waste of strength must be repaired by the cessation of work.

In all agreements between masters and work-people there is always the condition, expressed or understood, that there be allowed proper rest for soul and body. To agree in any other sense would be against what is right and just; for it can never be right or just to require on the one side, or to promise on the other, the giving up of those duties which a man owes to his God and to himself.

We now approach a subject of very great importance, and one on which if extremes are to be avoided, right ideas are absolutely necessary. Wages, we are told, are fixed by free consent; and therefore the employer, when he pays what was agreed upon, has done his part and is not called upon for anything further. The only way, it is said, in which injustice could happen would be if the master refused to pay the whole of the wages, or the workman would not complete the work undertaken; when this happens the State should intervene, to see that each obtains his own—but not under any other circumstance.

This mode of reasoning is by no means convincing to a fair-minded man, for there are important considerations which it leaves out of view altogether. To labour is to exert one's self for the sake of procuring what is necessary for the purposes of life, and most of all for self-preservation. 'In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread.' Therefore a man's labour has two notes or characters. First of all, it is *personal* for the exertion of individual power belongs to the individual who puts forth, employs for that purpose for the personal profit for which it was given. Secondly man's labour is *necessary*; for without the results of labour a man cannot live; and self-conservation is a law of Nature, which it is wrong to disobey. Now if we were to consider labour merely so far as it is 'personal,' doubtless it would be within the workman's right to accept any rate of wages whatever; for in the same way as he is free to work or not, so he is free to accept a small remuneration or even none at all. But this is a mere abstract supposition; the labour of the working man is not only his personal attribute, but it is *necessary*; and this makes all the difference. The preservation of life is the bounden duty of each and all, and to fail therein is a crime. It follows that each one has a right to procure what is required in order to live; and the poor can procure it in no other way than by work and wages.

Let the agreement be freely made, as a rule, workman and employer should make free agreements, and in particular should freely agree as to wages; nevertheless, there is a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity or fear of a worse evil, the workman accepter harder conditions because an employer or contractor will give him no better, he is the victim of force and injustice. In these and similar questions, however—such as, for example, the hours of labour in different trades, the sanitary precautions to be observed in factories and workshops, etc.—in order to supersede undue interference on the part of the State, especially as circumstances, times and localities differ so widely, it is advisable that recourse be had to Societies or Boards such as we shall mention presently, or to some other method of safeguarding the interests of wage-earners; the State to be asked for approval and protection.

If a workman's wages be sufficient to enable him to maintain himself, his wife, and his children in reasonable comfort, he will not find it difficult, if he is a sensible man to study economy: and he will not fail, by cutting down expenses to put by a little property, mature and reason would urge him to this. We have seen that this great Labour Question cannot be solved except by assuming as a principle that private ownership must be held sacred and inviolable. The law, therefore, should favour ownership, and its policy should be to induce as many of the people as possible to become owners.

Many excellent results will follow from this; and first of all, property will certainly become more equitably divided. For the effect of civil change and revolution has been to divide society into two widely differing castes. On the one side there is the party which holds the power because it holds the wealth; which has in its grasp all labour and all trade which manipulates for its own benefit and its own purposes all the sources of supply, and which is powerfully represented in the councils of the State itself. On the other side there is the needy powerless multitude, sore and suffering, and always ready for disturbance. If working people can be encouraged to look forward to obtain a share in the land, the result will be that the gulf between vast wealth and deep poverty will be bridged over, and the two orders will be brought nearer together. Another consequence will be the greatest abundance of the fruits of the earth. Men always work harder and more readily when they work on that which is their own; nay, they learn to love the very soil which yields in response to their labour of their hands, not only food to eat, but an abundance of good things for themselves and those that are dear to them. It is evident how such a spirit of willing labour would add to the produce of the earth and to the wealth of the community. And a third advantage would spring from this: men would cling to the country in which they were born; for no one would exchange his country for a foreign land if his own afforded him the means of living a tolerable and happy life. These three important benefits, however, can only be expected on the condition that a man's means be not drained and exhausted by excessive taxation. The right to possess private property is from nature, not from man; and the State has only the right to regulate its use in the interests of the public good, but by no means to abolish it altogether. The State is therefore unjust and cruel it, in the name of taxation, it deprives the private owner of more than is just.

In the last place—employers and workmen may themselves effect much in the matter of which we treat, by means of those institutions and organisations which afford opportune assistance to those in need, and which draw the two orders more closely together. Among these may be enumerated: Societies for mutual help; various foundations established by private persons for provinig for the workman, and for his widow or his orphans, in sudden calamity, in sickness, and in the event of death, and what are called "patronages" or institutions for the care of boys and girls, for young people and also for those of more mature age.

The most important of all are Workmen's Associations; for these virtually include all the rest. History attests what excellent results were effected by the Artificers' Guilds of a former day. They were the means not only of many advantages to the workmen, but in no small degree of the advancement of art as numerous monuments remain to prove. Such association should be adapted to the requirements of the age in which we live—an age of greater instruction, of different customs, of more numerous requirements in daily life. It is gratifying to know that there are actually in existence a few Societies of this nature consisting either of workmen alone or of workmen and employers together; but it were greatly to be desired that they should multiply and become more effective. We have spoken of them more than once; but it will be well to explain here how much they are needed, to show that they exist by their own right, and to enter into their organisation and their work.

The experience of his own weakness urges man to call in help from without. We read in the pages of Holy Writ: 'It is better that two shall be together than one; for they have the advantage of their society. If one fall he shall be supported by the other. Woe to him that is alone, for when he falleth he had none to lift him up.' And further: 'A brother that is helped by his brother is like a strong city.' It is this natural impulse which unites men in civil society; and it is this also which makes them band themselves together in associations of citizen with citizen; associations which, it is true, cannot be called societies in the complete sense of the word, but which are societies nevertheless.

The lesser societies and the societies which constitutes the State differ in many things, because their immediate purpose and end is different. The society exists for the common good, and therefore is concerned with the interests of all in general, and with individual interest in their due place and proportion. Hence it is called *public* society because by its means, as St. Thomas of Aquin says, 'Men communicate with one another in the setting up of a common-wealth.' But the societies which are found in the bosom of the State are called *private*, and justly so because their immediate purpose is the private advantage of the associates. 'Now a private society,' says St. Thomas again, 'is one which is formed for the purpose of carrying out private business: as when two or three enter into a partnership with the view of trading in conjunction.' Particular societies, then, although they are called *private*, and are each a part of the State, nevertheless cannot be prohibited by the State absolutely and as such. For to enter into "society" of this kind is the natural right of man; and the State must protect natural rights, not destroy them; and if it forbids its citizens to form associations, it contradicts the very principle of its own existence; for both they and it exist in virtue of the same principle *viz.*, the natural propensity of men to live in society.

There are times, no doubt, when it is right that the law should interfere to prevent association; as when men join together for purposes which are evidently bad, unjust, or dangerous to the State. In such cases the public authority may justly forbid the formation of associations, and may dissolve them when they already exist. But every precaution should be taken not to violate the rights of individuals and not to make unreasonable regulations under the pretence of public benefit. For laws only bind when they are in accordance with right reason, and therefore with the eternal law of God.

(To be continued.)

A SLAVE CARAVAN.

Captain F. D. Lugard, of the Imperial British East Africa Company, in his account of his expedition to Uganda, says:—Almost immediately after crossing the Tsavo we ran into a slave caravan. I had, as is my custom, been superintending the issue of loads and the departure of the caravan from camp, and was just overtaking the head of the Safari, when I met two or three suspicious-looking men with guns, and saw others skulking in the forest. I did not at once perceive the situation, but noticed the embarrassment of the men, the presence of several very young children (infants) which they were carrying, and that the caravan, instead of passing us in the broad path, was disappearing man by man as they came up into the jungle. I demanded the reason for these things, and accused them of being a slave caravan, which they strongly denied. I took away their guns and made them prisoners till I should prove the truth of their words, and sent Mr. Wilson on ahead to ascertain what he could, and capture any if he found they were a slave caravan. Mr. De Winton reached the bush, and I returned to the rear of the Safari to send word back to Shukri and the search party (who had returned to our previous camp to look for the missing Soudanese), to be on the lookout and capture all they could. We found it was undoubtedly a slave caravan. The headman in front says he saw fifteen girls and slave sticks, and we captured and liberated one man in a slave stick, and also found one woman slave and three young children, two being emaciated with starvation. These stood on with me, together with a number of prisoners we captured. The common porters I released (taking away their arms), retaining two men of superior rank and a boy as evidence. These men I sent down to the coast under Mr. Auburn's charge, as prisoners from the Kibwezi, together with such details and evidence gathered from them and from the other prisoners whom I had released, as to the names and the owners and leaders of the caravan, &c., &c., all of whom were Mombasa men. This evidence, I sincerely hope, will lead to the conviction and severe punishment of the Arabs implicated, since I spared no effort to make the evidence as complete and conclusive as possible.

LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

Lady Reay presented the prizes and certificates to the students of the London School of Medicine for Women, on Tuesday afternoon (23rd ult.), in the lecture-room of the school. The following were the principal prizes awarded:—Summer Session, 1890.—Materia Medica.—Miss Jones. Practical Chemistry.—Miss Kenion. Practical Organic Chemistry.—Miss Howell. Histology and Practical Physiology.—Miss Howell. Physiology.—Miss Corthorn and Miss M. Benson, equal. Chemistry.—Miss Loney. Organic Chemistry.—Miss S. Hughes. Anatomy.—Miss Appel and Miss Boyle. Medicine.—Miss E. M. Harris. Surgery.—Miss Pace. Operative Midwifery.—Miss Wheeler. The entrance scholarship for October, 1890, given by the executive council, value £30, was awarded to Miss Hull; the Stuart Mill scholarship to Miss Bentham; and the Helen Prideaux scholarship to Miss Adela M'Culloch Knight, M. B. Lond.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., gave an account of the successes gained by the students, which included two gold medals at the University of London and the first place in the M.B. examination of the Royal University of Ireland. Mr. A. T. Norton read the financial statement, which showed a large outlay for alterations to the premises. Lord Reay congratulated the students on their successes, and said that Lady Reay hoped to enlist recruits from amongst them of medical women for India. He regretted the absence of Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, who had been appointed by Lord Harris Fellow of the University of Bombay. A vote of thanks, proposed by Lady Grant Duff, and seconded by Mr. Stanley Boyd, F.R.C.S., was accorded to Lord and Lady Reay. Amongst the visitors present were Lady Lyall, Louisa Lady Goldsmid, Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., Lady Dalrymple, Baron von Hedon, Mr. Brownaggree, Dr. Sainsbury, Mr. Gaut, Colonel Robertson, Mrs. Sheppard, and Mrs. Thorne.

M. ERNEST RENAN LOOKING TO ETERNITY.

The annual *fete* of the Felibres (or Provencal writers) took place on Sunday afternoon (21st ult.), at Sceaux, in the charming old chateau and park of the Duchesse du Maine. M. Ernest Renan presided, and spoke the praises of Provencal poetry and its home, with that rare felicity of expression which makes him unique among French speakers. He remarked, as a proof of the strong feeling of unity that pervades the French people, that when he, a native of Brittany with its wilderness of heath and cromlech-strewed moorland, first, at the age of twenty-five, gazed on the dreamlike beauty of the Rhone, its mountains and luminous sky, he felt proud of being a Frenchman, and realised that every part of their beautiful land was entitled to the equal affection of all her sons. In conclusion, he said:—"I am much indebted to your courtesy. At my time of life—I am a very old man—it is

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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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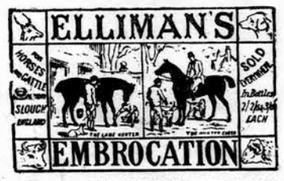

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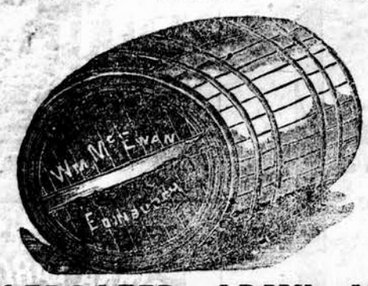
Primus  *in Indis.*

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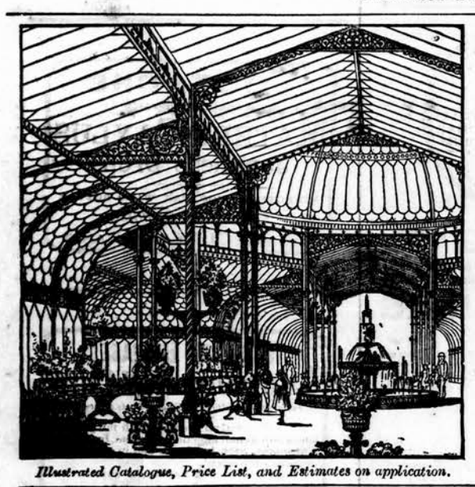

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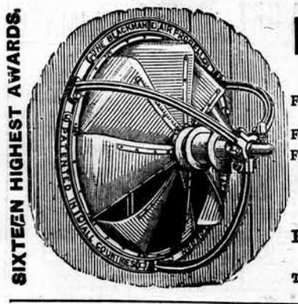

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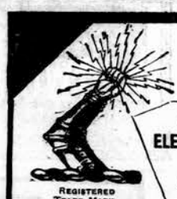

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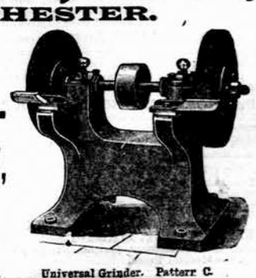

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